JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES
FOR
RIFLE AND REVOLVERS
Of all Descriptions.
PERCUSSION CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.
To be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,494—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1895.

LIBR OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SO

NO DENTIFRICE EQUALS
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER,
6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Tins ; or
CARBOLIC TOOTH PASTE,
6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Pots.
For Preserving the Teeth and Strengthening the Gums, they have the Largest Sale of any Dentifrices.
Avoid Imitations, which are numerous and unreliable.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, ENG.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. COROMANDEL	4499	W. A. Wheler	5th Oct.
† CLYDE	4126	H. T. Weighell	12th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5152	C. Gadd	19th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	26th ,,
[illegible]CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
[illegible]YDE	4126	H. T. Weighell	9th ,,
[illegible]NNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th ,,
[illegible]	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd ,,
[illegible]GE	5280	M. De Horne	30th ,,

[illegible] marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI, [illegible]RALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

[illegible] marked B.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, [illegible]ers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for this voyage.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express" are issued by the Company.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at NOON on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th August, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	7th Oct.
MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzman	3,042	350	7th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	B. Vidos	4,235	350	21st Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 21, 1895.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1895, at 8 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

For further particulars apply to
P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent,
Messageries Maritimes Co.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. Duca BALDUINO .... 17th Oct. 1895.
S. S. SINGAPORE .... 14th Nov. 1895.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months, Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sep. 20, 1895.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th September, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "AMRA," 518 tons, about the 28th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st October, at 10 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, about the 3rd October, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, about the 3rd October, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,464 tons, about the 1st October, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, about the 12th October, calling at Mahe (Seychelles), Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th September, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON, BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA, Old Court Street. H[illegible]

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S., GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library, Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new English-built Half C. Spring CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new English-built Half C. spring Light Victoria with front seat, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new double-seated, circular-fronted, side light BROUGHAM, with Rubber-tyres, suitable for one or pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers. HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest Designs for SALE or HIRE, and also Made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per Bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co,

GUNS! RIFLES! REVOLVERS!

TRADE MARK.

NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK.

GUNS, HAMMERLESS.	Cash. Rs. a.		Credit. Rs. a.	
D.-B. C.-F. GUN, 12-bore, Anson and Deely's Patent, lever treble grip action, automatic safety bolting, left barrel choke	420	0	467	0
D.-B. C.-F. 12-bore GUN as above, but of superior quality	630	0	700	0
D.-B. C.-F. 12-bore GUN Rogers' Patent, top lever treble grip action, automatic safety bolting, left barrel choke	312	0	347	0
GUNS WITH HAMMERS.	**Cash. Rs. a.**		**Credit Rs. a**	
D.-B. C.-F. GUN 12-bore, top lever double bolt, snap action, rebounding locks, hammers below line of sight, percussion fence action, Damascus barrels, left choke, engraved, highly finished	220	0	245	0
Do. do. do. Superior finish	290	0	323	0
Do. do. 12-bore, double grip action, rebounding locks, left barrel choke, engraved, &c.	136	0	152	0
Do. do. Superior	178	0	198	0
Do. do. Extra superior quality and finish	200	0	223	0
Do. do. 16-bore	235	0	262	0
Do. do. 20-bore	178	0	198	0
MUZZLE-LOADING, Single Barrel.	40	0	48	0
Do. Double Barrel	63	0	70	0
RIFLES.	**Cash. Rs. a.**		**Credit. Rs. a.**	
EXPRESS AND OTHER RIFLES—				
D.-B. B.-L. C.-F. Express Rifle, 500 bore.	420	0	467	0
Do. do. 450 bore.	420	0	467	0

RIFLES.	Cash. Rs. a.		Credit. Rs. a.	
S.-B. B.-L. C.-F. Sporting Rifle, 500 bore, Martini-Henry action, pistol hand stock	210	0	234	0
COLT'S LIGHTNING MAGAZINE EXPRESS RIFLE (10 shots), 500 bore	104	0	116	0
COLT'S NEW LIGHTNING MAGAZINE RIFLES, 22 calibre	90	0	100	0
SALOON RIFLES—				
No. 1 fires Bulleted Breech Caps No. 1	43	0	48	0
No. 3 fires Bulleted Breech Caps, No. 3	55	0	61	8
S.-B. B.-L. ROOK RIFLE, 220 bore, side lever, superior pistol hand	105	0	117	0
S.-B. B.-L ROOK RIFLE, 360 bore Martini action, superior pistol hand	130	0	145	0
S.-B. B.-L. ROOK RIFLE, 380 bore, side lever, superior pistol hand	105	0	117	0
QUACKENBUSH SAFETY RIFLE.	32	0	35	8
REVOLVERS.	**Cash. Rs. a.**		**Credit. Rs. a.**	
ARMY AND NAVY REGULATION—				
Blued	96	0	107	0
Plated	105	0	117	0
WEBLEY'S MARK I—				
Blued	110	0	123	0
Plated	125	0	139	0
BRITISH BULL DOG, 450—				
Blued	45	0	50	9
Plated	50	0	55	8
COLT'S SPECIAL TARGET—				
Plated	105	0	117	0
COLT'S ARMY DOUBLE ACTION, 476	92	0	103	0
COLT'S DERINGER, 410 R. F.	18	0	20	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

LATEST NOVELTIES IN LADIES' SHOES

NOW SHOWING AT
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.
ENTIRELY FRESH STOCK.

	Rs.	a.	
PATENT COURT SHOES	2	6	per Pair.
CHARLES IX. MOROCCO SHOES	2	6	,,
MOROCCO COURT SHOES, Beaded Toes	2	14	,,
TAN KID COURT SHOES, Beaded Toes	3	12	,,
THE "DOROTHY" Patent Court Shoes	4	12	,,

A Splendid Assortment of Children's Shoes in Stock.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,

HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

DRESS—VISITING, WEDDING.
TRAVELLING, LOUNGE, TENNIS, CRICKETING, SHIKAR SUITS.
RIDING BREECHES AND TROUSERS.
BOX CLOTH GAITERS.
ULSTERS, COVERT, AND CHESTER OVERCOATS.

THORPE & CO., {TAILORS} BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DON'T NEGLECT AN ATTACK OF INDIGESTION,

For nothing will more quickly make life a burden, nor prove more difficult to eradicate if allowed to gain a footing.

KEMP'S PAPARIDINE

Is the finest and speediest remedy for Indigestion.

Perfectly safe to take. Prompt and thorough in its action. Renders no alteration in diet needful.

Price Rs. 2 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WE WANT TO IMPRESS UPON YOU THESE FACTS. IN INDIA

A good Tonic Medicine is a POSITIVE NECESSITY,

AND THAT

No Finer Tonic is known than

KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

A Nerve Tonic and Stimulant of the first order. Specially prepared for use in India, and more effective than the host of Imported articles.

Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO ALL STEAM USERS. VALVOLINE.

A TRIAL is solicited of the above Celebrated OILS—

A Cylinder for very high pressure Steam.
A A Do. do. but of greater viscosity.
D L R Do. do. of very heavy viscosity
C Do. do. medium viscosity.
S Magnet Red for heavy bearings Especially those that are inclined to run hot.

Prices on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay,
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.

IF YOU HAVE

A Fine Head of Hair
You probably want to keep it,
And we can help you to
Perform that difficult task.

THE DAILY USE OF KEMP'S CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

is a precaution against Climatic effects, and it has proved perfectly efficient in many thousands of cases.

TWO SIZES : Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription. Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage ; English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

JULIUS BLÜTHNER.

OF all the many things that I have seen in my numerous wanderings about Europe, those which are connected with renowned personages and historical events, have the firmest hold upon my memory, and the man whose name is at the head of this article stands forth in connection with some of the most memorable events of my experience.

BLUTHNER

It was in the middle of the seventies my first journey to Switzerland had taken me to Lake Lucerne, and Brunnen was my headquarters. One lovely evening in August I toiled up the steep winding road past Morschach to the celebrated Axenstein, where I intended to watch the sunset. Having feasted my eyes upon the magnificent spectacle, I strolled through the wooded park and returned to the Hotel, where I arrived about ten o'clock.

BLUTHNER

BLUTHNER

A respectful group of persons, among whom were a large number of Englishmen, had assembled outside the Garden Saloon, and whilst listening to the sounds of Beethoven's "Adelaide" were attempting with patriotic enthusiasm to obtain a glimpse of those within. A young girl, delightful in the freshness of her youth and musical enthusiasm, sat at a grand piano, having for her audience a stately lady of middle age, seated near the window, and several ladies and gentlemen standing respectfully round the youthful performer. When the piece came to an end, on a sign from the elder lady, the company dispersed. It was Queen Victoria of England with her favourite daughter Beatrice, now Princess Henry of Battenberg, who were enjoying the unequalled summer freshness of Axenstein. After the enthusiastic Englishmen and the rest of the company had retired, I stepped into the deserted Garden Saloon, and approaching the open Grand, whose rich tones had lately so moved me, read the Name, "JULIUS BLÜTHNER," upon it.

PIANOS

GRANDS

UPRIGHTS

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

AGENTS—BOMBAY AND POONA.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE,
BOMBAY.

HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.

HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plate Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.

OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN, EXCELLENT FINISH, AND MODERATE PRICE.

Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.

RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER,

TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.

HAMILTON & COMPANY.

(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

HARMLESS! EFFECTIVE!! CHEAP!!!
AN EIGHT-ANNA BOTTLE OF
PHENYLE
Will make about THREE and A-HALF GALLONS of perfectly HARMLESS and Exceedingly POWERFUL
DISINFECTING FLUID.

THE CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET. Bottles : As. 8, As. 12, and Re. 1-12.

To be had everywhere, but see that the Manufacturer's Trade Mark is on the Label and Wrappers as well as our own Name, without which it is not Genuine.

SOLE AGENTS:—
BOMBAY. {PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,} POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

"The Anchor's Weighed" in the "Bay of Biscay" with a Supply of } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Skipper" and "The Midshipmite" would be "Anchored" but for } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"Life let us Cherish," and this can best be done by Smoking } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Vicar of Bray" and "Father O'Flynn" did both enjoy their } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"There's Nae luck about the Hoose" without } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"Robin Adair" was completely "Stranded" until he Bought } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"She wandered down the Mountain Side" to Buy } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Village Blacksmith" advised "The Diver" to Smoke } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Old Folks at Home" have "Golden Days," thanks to } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Minstrel Boy" sang : "Come into the Garden, Maud," and enjoy the perfume of } BAHADUR CIGARS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS :—
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

AN EVENING ENTERTAINMENT
Will be held in the
INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE,
In Aid of the Funds,
On TUESDAY, 1st OCTOBER, 1895.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

I. Part Song ...... 'Tis Music ...... Glover.
THE CHILDREN.
II. Song ...... Anchored ...... Michael Watson.
Mr. MARSHALL REID.
III. Piano Solo ...... Grande Etude in F Sharp..Meyer.
Miss ELLA DOUSE.
IV. Song ...... The First Spring Day ...... Lord Henry Somerset.
Mrs. SQUIRE.
V. Plantation Song ...Dance and Sing ...... Scott Gatty.
Mrs. SQUIRE, Mrs. MACBETH.
Mr. NICHOLSON, Mr. REID.

PART II.

I. Performance of Indian Clubs.
Mr. SELL.
II. Song ...... The Old and the Young Marie ...... Cowen.
Mrs. MACBETH.
III. Piano Solo ...... Nocturne in E. Flat ...... Chopin.
Miss ELLA DOUSE.
IV. Recitation ...... Prince, a Story of the American War ....
Mr. ACWORTH.
V. Song ...... The Deathless Army ...... Trotere.
Mr. NICHOLSON.
VI. Plantation Songs...De ole Banjo ...... Scott Gatty.
Good-Night.
Mrs. SQUIRE. Mrs. LITTLE.
The Misses MURRAY. Mrs. CHITTY.
Mrs. MACBETH. Mr. REID.
Mr. NICHOLSON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

To Commence at 9 o'clock.
ADMISSION: RUPEE ONE.
Tickets to be had of the Head Mistress; also at the Door.

G. I. P. R. PAREL GYMKHANA.

AN ALFRESCO CALICO DANCE
Will take place
On FRIDAY, 15th NOVEMBER.
Tickets:—Costume, Gentleman and Lady, Rs. 2,
Evening Dress, Rs. 3; Extra Lady, Re. 1.
Tickets to be had of

A. SAWYERS,
Honorary Secretary.

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LD.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the New Mofussil Company, Limited, will be REMOVED to No. 27, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, on the 1st October, 1895.

A. W. CAMPBELL,
Chief Agent.

Bombay, 28th September, 1895.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that from THIS DAY he will carry on his Business by himself alone and in his Own Name at Nos. 5 and 7, Hummum Street, Fort, opposite JOONAS TYEB'S SHOP.

He also gives notice that he will NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for any Debts that Mr. H. J. R. HEMMING may attempt to contract in the name of TURNER and HEMMING.

ALLAN F. TURNER,
Solicitor, High Court, Bombay.
5 and 7, Hummum Street, 30th September, 1895.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
(OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR !!
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

	Per 100. Rs. a.
ROYALS	4 0
TRABUCOS	3 12
COQUETAS	3 8

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.
Torpedo Specials No. 1.
Rs. 3-4 per Box of 50.

VEVEY CHEROOTS.
(Direct from Switzerland:)

Vevey Fins	Rs. 10-8	per box of 250
Vevey Flor Finas	„ 6-8	„ 100
Vevey Courts	„ 6-0	„ 120

An entirely new line in the way of SMOKES.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3,
AND
"BAHADUR TORPEDOS."

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT"

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

KOP'S BEER

(NON-ALCOHOLIC)

Is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safe, and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.

Rs. 7-9 for Qts.; Rs. 3-12 for Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.:—

1 case cotton velveteen fents.
4 bales grey shirtings.
2 bales grey dhooties.
1 case coloured prints fents.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Jehangir Pallonjee—
E S C—3442—750-55—6 cases white nainsooks.

AUCTION SALE OF DELHI WHITE WHEAT.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Musjid Bunder, opposite the tobacco godowns, in the godowns of Messrs. Narundas Rajaram and Co., and by their order on account and at the risk of the following persons, the under-mentioned wheat:—

On account and at the risk of Marwaree Ramnarayan Gungaprasad, 50 tons white Delhi wheat.

On account and at the risk of Marwaree Beniprasad Brijmohun, 25 tons white Delhi wheat.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The renowned Chlyma safety bicycles—2 cushion-tyred, and 1 pneumatic-tyred.

To be sold or leased—Land facing the sea, on the East of Mahim Station, suitable for building purposes.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, September 30, 1895.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VICTORIA ROLLER FLOUR MILL.

Under instructions from the proprietors of the Victoria Roller Flour Mill, Messrs. MEHERJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, if not previously disposed of by private contract, the whole going concern in one lot with the buildins, &c., on WEDNESDAY, the 13th November, 1895, at 4 p. m.:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenements, buildings, and outhouses standing thereon, and known as the Royal Theatre, or the Bombay Theatre, or Grant Road Theatre, and all the buildings, sheds, and other erections standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the north side of Grant Road, without the Fort, and within the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement four thousand three hundred and sixty-eight square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2 and new No. 13465, and new Survey Nos. 6961 and 6965, and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 81 and now under No. 243, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Premchund Dharumchund, on or towards the west by the proprerty of Memon Abba Oosman, on or towards the north by the property formerly of the late Antonio deSousa, and now the estate of the late James Bapty, deceased, and on or towards the south by Grant Road aforesaid, together with all the fixtures, furniture, and all other moveable property, the property of the said Mill, now in or upon the said hereditaments, and all yards, ways, wells, waters, watercourses, sewers, ditches, drains, lights, liberties, easements, profits, privileges, advantages, and appurtenances to the said hereditaments or any of them, belonging or in any wise appertaining or with the same or any part thereof now or at any time heretofore usually held, used, occupied, or enjoyed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 30, 1895.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain and Cotton Sweepings, Waste Paper, &c., at the G I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th inst, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and cotton sweepings, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF CAWNPORE-MADE SADDLERY, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned:—

A consignment of 42 cases Cawnpore-made saddlery, boots and shoes, &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executor of the estate of the late Mr. E. Moses, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 5th proximo, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Narayen Daboolkar Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, Satsuma and Kanga flower vases, very rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frames, a handsome rosewood cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., handsome strong English-built brougham and victoria, four very powerful grey Arab horses, sets of single and double harness, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, September 30, 1895.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR CHAMPAGNE FROM MESSRS. VICTOR TUOT & CO., REIMS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, to close consignments, about 44 cases of Messrs. Victor Tuot and Co.'s superior champagne, in quarts and pints, (full bottles as well as slightly ullaged), consisting of

Carte Noire, black label.
Royal, silver label.
Extra Dry, white label.

These wines will be sold in small lots (one case at a time) to suit buyers, and sample bottles can be seen at the Rooms of the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR BROWN LEATHER, SINGLE HARNESS, SADDLES, BOOTS, AND SHOES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a small consignment of superior saddlery, boots and shoes, manufactured by Messrs. Creet Brothers, of Cawnpore, consisting of sets of brass-mounted brown leather single harness, saddles, shooting boots, lace boots, ladies' lace boots, canvas tan shoes, tan leather, tennis and Oxford shoes, ladies' Oxford shoes, ammunition boots, &c.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, White, and Coloured Piece-Goods, and the following:—

The property of a Gentleman, consisting of English and Japanese flower vases, plates and dishes, Japanese bronze plates, umbrella stands, tumbler plates, clocks, American freezer, riding boots and boot-jack, antique bronzes, ice-chest, tiffin basket, spoons and forks, knives and forks, hanging lamp, chairs, wall cupboard, dressing tables, washhand stands easel, &c.

1 first-rate semi-grand piano by Ernst Kaps.
1 complete set of English Tandem harness, each set can be used for single harness.
1 set of single harness for waler size, complete, one ladies' and one gentleman's riding double bridle.
3 copies of Ager's standard telegram Code of 100,000 words.
2 single barrel guns and 1 Winchester rifle.
A quantity of household furniture, consisting of drawing-room pier, side, dressing, and washhand tables, conversation and reclining couches, easy arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, clothes press, almyra, &c.
On account of the concerned, ex s. s. Eden Hall,—
3 A—26655—26657—26656—3 bales each 500lbs. grey yarn. No. 40, sea-water damaged.
26798—99—26810—3 bales each 500 lbs. grey yarn, No. 60, sea-water damaged.
11 Z 1041—1070—2 bales straw boards, sea-water damaged, ex-Alecto.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 strong second-hand mail phaeton.
1 English-built park phaeton with lamps, shafts, cross-bar and pole suitable for driving single or pair of horses.
1 bay Arab horse strong and hardworking with harness.
1 Japanese jinricksha.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF A CLAIM OF Rs. 18,000.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 1st prox, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Hajee Ebram Brothers, the claim of Rs. 18,000 against Shaik Abdool Guffoor Joonus, purchased by the said Messrs. Hajee Ebram Brothers at an auction sale held on the 14th September, 1894, at the Bombay Court of Small Causes, in execution of the decrees made by the said Court in suit No. 162-10642 of 1893, and suit No. 371-25526 of 1893.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Hajee Ebram Brothers at their shop, opposite the Crawford Market, or to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Old Secretariat Buildings, the valuable stock-in-trade of a furniture merchant, consisting of carved sofas, chairs, cabinets, chiffoniers, sideboards, corner cabinets, almyras, clothes presses, wardrobes, dressing and washhand tables, glassware, crockery, &c.

The property will be on view from to-morrow, Tuesday.

On FRIDAY, the 4th proximo, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, in the premises lately occupied by the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, the stock-in-trade of Ahmed Noor Mahomed and Co. dissolving partnership, consisting of valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, glass and crockery, pictures, lamps, table ornaments, &c.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

On SATURDAY, the 12th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Alice Building," Hornby Row, opposite the "Bombay Gazette offices, the very valuable and artistic-seasoned black and teakwood complete suits of dining, drawing, and bed-room furniture of superior polish and workmanship, made after English design, complete drawing-room suits, lined with rich silk tapestry and velvet, elegant revolving and plain topped office tables, handsome chiffoniers and cabinets, book-presses, very handsome and strong-made single and double mirror door almyrahs, dressing and washhand tables to match, easy and light chairs of various designs, marble-topped tables, ottomans, brass tables, teapoys, chairs, cradle, etc.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view six days before the sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

One chronometer clock by C. Cowland, Liverpool. A good opportunity for ship captains.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, September 30, 1895.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that ABDULLA ALARAKHIA, who was a Partner to the extent of Four Annas in a Rupee in our China Firm of JAFFERBHOY LUDHABHOY CHUTTOO has CEASED to be such PARTNER from the 3rd of September, 1895, and that he has no longer any interest whatever in the said Firm of Jafferbhoy Ludhabhoy Chuttoo, and that the Undersigned is now the Sole Owner of the said Firm.—Dated at Bombay, this 25th day of September, 1895.

IBRAHIM LUDHABHOY CHUTTOO.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Interim DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rupees 40 per Whole Share and Rupees 10 per One-quarter Share for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1895, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 30th September, 1895 at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 304-306, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 Noon and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names will appear on the Register on the 23rd September 1895, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd to the 30th September, 1895, both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary.

Bombay, 17th September, 1895.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY,

INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR KEROSINE AND COCOANUT OILS, COTTON WASTE, LEATHER GOODS AND INDIGENOUS STORES.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 16th October, 1895, for the supply of KEROSINE and COCOANUT OILS, COTTON WASTE, LEATHER GOODS and INDIGENOUS STORES, required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's System, commencing 1st January 1896, and ending on dates as noted on Tender Forms.

2. Particulars of the Approximate quantities required for Delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and Conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender, without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer will be required to supply the same at the Rate quoted, and sign an Agreement for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, &c.," and a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 (One Thousand) must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered.

5. If Government Paper and other Securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and as a further Security for the due fulfilment of the Contract a Deduction of 10 per cent., will be made from each payment, until the total Deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the estimated value of the items to be supplied, or, at the Agent's option, a further Deposit will have to be made so as to make the total Deposit equal to 5 per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tender.

All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's Samples, which may be seen at Parel, or Ajmere.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 18th Sept., 1895.

TO LET.

IN ROPE WALK LANE, a Small GODOWN, and STABLES, whole or portion, for six horses and four carriages. Also a large Godown in Rampart Row. Apply to

DADABHOY BOMANJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
18, Church Gate Street, Fort.

BANKS

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 6,000,000	= Rs	1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	4,500,000	= „	90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 3,928,000	= „	78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 8th March 1895.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL......... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS
BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers,
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:

Alexandria. St. Petersburg. Madrid. Brussels. Constantinople. Cairo. Moscow. Barcelona. Geneva. Smyrna. Port Saïd. Odessa. Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ¼ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ½ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances, or at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, but no interest is allowed on sums over Rs. 1,00,000.

Receives fixed deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent. p. a.
„ „ for 6 months at 3 per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
„ THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
2, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*________________

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

MAKERS
OF THE
WELL-KNOWN
"APOLLO"
SHIRTS.

A GOOD
WELL-FITTING
SHIRT.
FINE LONGCLOTH,
LINEN FRONTS AND
WRISTS.
Rs. 54 per Doz. CASH.

BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee' Edinburgh.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

W. CARRON, Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£325,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, and Interest is at present allowed as under:—

12 Months ...... 3½ per cent.
6 Months ...... 2½ per cent.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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G. E. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND.............. £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL..................£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

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COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
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Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
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The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months .... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months .... 4½ per cent. „
Do. Two or Three Years ...... 4½ per cent. „

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India .... Commission ⅛th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody } „ ⅛th „
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India } „ ⅛th „

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE
BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing half-yearly Compound Interest.

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Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS. WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

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Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS...£4,456,573
TOTAL FUNDS........................£8,406,405

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES at MODERATE RATES.

BONUSES on Life Policies in the participating Class have amounted to as much as 35s. per cent. per annum at the last three quinquennial distributions.

For Rates apply to the Agents,

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

SAVARESSE'S CAPSULES,
SANDAL or COPAIBA.

MADE of Membrane. Free from objections to all Gelatine Capsules. Cure Urethral complaints without Stomach disturbance.

SOLD by all First-class CHEMISTS in INDIA.

GREAT COAT CLOTH

FOR Military and Police Great Coat Cloth of all the regulation colours and qualities, apply to the

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in three days only removes gonorrhœa, gleet, and all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for syphilis, disease of the bones, sore throat, threatened destruction of the nose and palate, impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, and all those diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and the ruin of health. Under this medicine every vestige of disease rapidly disappears, and the skin assumes the pleasing softness of infancy.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous debility, relaxation, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and carefully observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

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Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time, between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

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Ten Lines and under—
First insertion .... Rs. 5
Second do. .... „ 2-8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions .... As. 2 per line
but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... As. 8 per line.
Second do. .... 4½ „
Third do. .... 2½ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum .... Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... „ 6
Quarterly .... „ 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum .... Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... „ 6
Quarterly .... „ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, Trial of the Fonseca Murder case, 10 a.m.
P. and O. s. s. Mirzapore, with English mails of 13th inst., expected to arrive, at daylight.
Mussear Manufacturing Company, Hummum Street, 3-30 p. m.
Bombay Polo Tournament commences.
St. Mary's Boys' Athletic Sports.
Gymkhana Single Racquet Tournament commences.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Union Prayer Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury, who have been summoned, are reminded that they should attend the High Court, this morning, at 10 o'clock.

DANCE AT THE YACHT CLUB.—It is proposed to have a dance at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club on Friday, the 4th October.

CHANGE IN A SOLICITOR'S FIRM.—It will be seen from a notice in another column that Mr. Allan F. Turner, solicitor, intends from to-day to carry on his business alone and in his own name at Nos. 5 and 7, Hummum Street, Fort.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow, Tuesday.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 2nd Bn. R. I. Rifles, will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening at 5-45 p.m.:—

March	Parisienne	Fechner.
Overture	Ivan	Conterno.
Valse	The Dancing Girl	Coote.
Fantasia on German National Songs		Kappey.
Danse des Pagans Russes		Ascher.
Grand Selection from Faust		Gounod.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—We publish in another column the programme of an evening entertainment to be held to-morrow, at 9 o'clock, in the Indo-British Institution, Esplanade, in aid of its funds. It has been organised by Mrs. Candy, who, it will be seen, has succeeded in obtaining the co-operation of several leading musicians and vocalists. The programme includes three "Plantation Songs," a recitation, and a performance with Indian clubs. The school children also are, we are glad to see, to take part in the singing. The selection of songs and music is so full, and the charge for admittance so moderate, that we hope the efforts of the ladies and gentlemen who have promised their assistance on the occasion may meet with adequate recognition from the public.

RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A RAILWAY TRAIN.—About a quarter-past 6 o'clock, on Saturday morning, a B. B. and C. I. Railway policeman saw the dead body of a man, apparently aged about twenty-five years, lying between the two rails about a hundred and fifty yards away from the Arthur Road Level Crossing. The body was lying on its left side, and was almost cut into two pieces. From the colour of his hands, the deceased appeared to be a dyer. The body, which was dressed in a red cotton bundee, was removed. Buttakee was beaten by the police throughout the town, and many persons saw the body, but no one could identify it. In the afternoon, Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry at Arthur Road, on view of the body, when a verdict of accidental death by being runover by a railway train was returned.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN OLD MENDICANT.—An inquiry was held, on Saturday, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on view of the body of an old Mahomedan mendicant, named Moosa Oosman, aged seventy years, having no fixed place of residence. The deceased was very feeble and addicted to the use of opium, and used to walk with the support of a stick as he was lame. About 5 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, he was going to a snuff-seller's shop at Pydhownee, followed by a cart laden with pumpkins. The road at this point was a little inclined, and as the cart got near the deceased, the driver shouted out to him and pulled in the bullocks, but the deceased did not get out of the way, with the result that he was knocked down by one of the bullocks, one of the wheels passing over him. He sustained an extensive contused wound over the right leg and left forearm and internal abdominal injuries. He was conveyed by the police to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he succumbed on the following morning. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

DEATH OF AN ILL-TREATED WIFE.—A coroner's inquiry was held on Saturday, at the morgue, regarding the death of Ameena, a Mahomedan woman, aged about twenty-five years. About two months and a-half ago, deceased and her husband arrived in Bombay from Baroda and put up with a friend at Stable Street. Since their arrival the couple were seen quarrelling together off and on, and on many occasions the husband, as stated before the coroner, was noticed beating his wife either with his fists or with a stick. The wife was suffering from pain in her abdomen, and on several occasions fainted and fell down, yet for very trivial reasons the husband used to beat her. On Thursday last, he struck her twice with a stick, causing a superficial contused wound on the head and on her left eye and shoulders, her eyelid being ecchymosed. About 9 o'clock, on Friday night, the husband again fisted her, and about half-an-hour afterwards the deceased fell down, fainting, and soon expired. Dr. Sidney Smith, who made an autopsy of the body, was of opinion that death was due to hydrops pericardiac, and further that blows on the shoulders and on the head in no way caused her death. The jury returned a verdict that death was due to dropsy of the heart.

DOMESTIC INFELICTY AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest on Saturday, at the morgue, touching the death of a Hindu woman, named Pootlee, aged about twenty-five years, the wife of one Rowji Morar, a labourer, residing at Churney Wady, Girgaum Road. The deceased was married to her husband about seven years ago, but had no children, and always used to quarrel with her husband on account of his low wages and not supplying her with adequate funds to defray the household expenses. On Friday morning, she again quarrelled with the husband, who got angry, abused her, and left the house. When he returned home about 8 o'clock, in the evening, he found the deceased lying on a mat. The husband thought that she was shamming, and went to bed without taking any food as she had not cooked anything. About midnight he was awakened on hearing the deceased breathing very heavily, he and tried to arouse her, but found her unconscious. The police were informed and Pootlee was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where the house surgeon pronounced her to be dead. A servant to a licensed opium-vendor at Chira Bazaar, stated that on Friday, the deceased came to the shop and purchased a tola of opium for five annas. The jury returned a verdict of suicide with opium.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

THE following allotments have been made to Volunteer Corps in the Bengal Command for the purpose of holding camps-of-exercise during the ensuing cold season :—

	Rs.	
Assam Valley Mounted Rifles	4,000	
Ghazipur Light Horse, Companies of Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps in Allahabad District	1,140	Combined Camp.
Behar Light Horse	2,500	
Midland Railway Volunteers	1,140	
Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps	1,520	
5th Administrative Battalion North-Western Provinces and Oudh Volunteers	1,030	
Gorakhpur Light Horse, Companies of Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps in Oudh District	1,350	Combined Camp.
Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles	1,800	
East India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps	2,400	
Calcutta Naval Volunteers	870	
Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteers	900	
Cossipore Artillery Volunteers	1,500	
Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles, Detachment, Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteers	1,799	Combined Gamp.
Chittagong Volunteer Rifles	413	
Dacca Volunteer Rifle Corps	310	

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 25th September, 1895 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1895-96	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April to 21st September 1895	8,906,500
Balance to be remitted from 22nd September 1895 to 31st March, 1896	8,093,500

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles, tan, sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

THE DUSSERA FESTIVAL.

ON Saturday last, the banks, the law courts, and the public and most of the private offices in Bombay were closed on account of the Dussera holiday of the Hindus. It is also called Doorga Poonja or Durgotsava, and is supposed to relate to the autumnal equinox. On this day, in commemoration of the victory of Devi, the wife of Shiva, over the buffalo-headed demon Maheshwur, her image, after having been worshipped for nine days, is thrown into the sea. During the nine days preceding the festival, Wagheri women, dressed in their best clothes, parade in the native streets of the town, calling out for an order, which must be accompanied by payment in money, to sing the songs of the "Nortas." Having secured such an order, they form a ring, and dance and sing round a basket, placed in the middle of the street, which is supposed to contain an image of Shiva, decorated with flowers and smeared with coloured powders. Their dance is a grotesque one, the language of the songs being a peculiar dialect of the Wagheris, which attracts crowds of people, who enjoy the tamasha. The nine nights are made hideous by a similar tamashain which Hindu dhobies, carpenters, and other artisans participate, and dance and sing till late hours. It is also customary among Bania women to keep up a dance during the nine nights, accompanied with religious songs and "garbas." On the Dussera day Rama marched against Rawan, the demon-king of Ceylon, on which account the ancient Marathas seemed to have selected it as a proper period for commencing their plundering excursions. Early in the morning of this day the Hindus having bathed perform the worship of their household gods in conjunction with that of all their religious books. Those who consider themselves scions of the military race, worship the implements of war and invoke Divine protection over them throughout the year under an impression that, to the propitiousness of the sword they owed their prosperity. At noon they take their meals with their relatives and friends. In the afternoon they go to their temples in procession with their friends, relatives, and children. In Bombay, Mumbadevi and Bhhuleshwar are thronged by Hindus of all classes, each bearing in his hand flowers and a branch of the Apta or Palas tree (Butea frondosa), which is symbolically regarded as representing gold, and is held highly sacred and indispensable in commemorating the festival. On their way homeward, they visit their friends and relatives, present them with a leaf or two of the imaginary gold, concluding with an embrace, and receive similar treatment in return. The vicinity and sides of the temples are surrounded by the vendors of leaves of the Palas tree, who squat themselves there with baskets full of branches tied up in small bundles. At night illuminations are made. The Hindus decorate their horses with flowers on this day owing to the legend that Parth, one of the five Pandawas, who was pre-eminently skilled in the art of chariot-fighting, and had a peculiar fondness for horses, washed his favourite milk-white horses on this day, put garlands of flowers round their necks, and patted them with his own hands in token of fondness and affection for the animals. This year some leading Hindus organised a Dussera procession on a scale that was unprecedented in Bombay; and it was made magnificent by introducing in it bands of gaily-dressed boys, who sang songs during its progress in imitation of those sung by the Mahomedans in front of their taboots or tazzias during the Mohurrum. A spirit of religious rivalry may be said to be the cause of this unusual display; and the police authorities had to make special arrangements to keep it in order. Several promoters of the organisation had, in connection with the contemplated procession, called upon the acting Commissioner of Police, who advised them to abstain from doing anything calculated either to hurt the feelings of other communities or to cause umbrage to them; and, moreover, he suggested that the route of the procession should be confined, as far as possible, to Hindu quarters and localities.

The procession, which was organised under the auspices of several influential Hindu gentlemen, including the following, was a complete success: Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, the Honorable Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Dr. Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh, R. B. B. Pitale, Rao Saheb Ellapa Ballaram, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Lukmidas Khimji, Messrs. Baboo Ramchandra Vakil, Pandit Pade Shastre, Venkoo Balloo, Shevaklal Cursondas, and others. At 3 o'clock the halls and compound of Madhow Baugh were literally crammed by Hindus while thousands of them who came afterwards collected outside on the public road. Members of several social clubs, of amateur athletic clubs, and a number of singing parties participated in the celebration of the event, the members of respective clubs carrying flags bearing their names. These athletes and singing parties entertained the multitude with gymnastic feats and songs. About a quarter-past 3 o'clock Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasabhai, in company with R. B. Pitale, drove up in a carriage and pair, and on alighting at the gate was received by the multitude with thundering applause. He was then taken to a seat on the dais, which was erected in one of the halls, where several leading gentlemen, including the following, were present:—Prince Samatsingji, of Palitana, Dr. Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh, Rao Nana Moroba, Messrs. Lukhmidas Khimji, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Lukhmidas Khimji, Chubildas Laloobhoy, Vassonji Khimji, Rao Bahadur Bhaskerao Balcrishnaji Pitale, Prince of Johar, Vurjeevendas Madhowdas, Ramdas Chubildas Lalloobhoy, Raghoonathrao Malap, Shivram Bhow, Sathle, R. V. Surkersett, &c., &c. Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai having been voted to the chair amidst applause, R. B. Pitale, one of the secretaries, made a brief speech, and several other members addressed the assembly in Marathi, giving the history of the festival and thanking Mr. Manibhai for the interest he had taken in the management and organisation of the event. The president then delivered an eloquent speech in Gujarati, in the course of which he alluded to the origin and history of the festival as stated above. He said that as they were all living under the shelter of the benign and just rule of her Majesty, the Queen-Empress, they were no longer required to kill the tyrannical demon, but they should endeavour to take advantage of all the reforms that had been introduced in her Majesty's benign Government, to acquire knowledge and to encourage harmony and unity amongst their follow-subjects in all the patriotic deeds throughout the length and breadth of the Empire. They should try to put their country on a level with the other civilized countries of the world, by introducing matters of reform and by following the good old customs. In these days education, knowledge and money were the chief factors for the promotion of the welfare of the masses, and it was their duty to develop these things by all the means in their power. They had to imittae the example of Japan, which country sent some of her best sons to different parts of the world to acquire knowledge in different branches of arts and science and thus kept pace with the time. It was their duty to expel ignorance and disunion, and give place to Western ideas by the spread of education, by promoting social reforms, by encouraging female education, and by adopting measures to introduce new industries.

The leaders of the several athletic clubs and singing parties were then presented with turbans by the president. About 4 o'clock the whole assemblage, which numbered from 25,000 to 30,000, started from Madhow Baugh in the form of a procession, which was a very large one, the flag and banners of different clubs adding greatly to the effect. The procession, which extended over a mile and a-half, passed through Girgaum Back Road, Churney Road, Grant Road Bridge, and proceeded, via Gowalia Tank Road, to the Luximee Narayen Temple, belonging to Shet Goculdas Tejpal. The route was lined by thousands of spectators and the windows and roofs of several houses on both sides of the road were also crowded. The processionists behaved in a most peaceful and orderly manner throughout. About 6 o'clock the procession arrived at the temple, where at the entrance it was welcomed by Mr. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal and others. The shamee tree was then worshipped, and afterwards gold in shape of leaves of the Apta tree was exchanged amongst the multitude. Mr. Gell, the acting Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Crummy, the Deputy Commissioner, accompanied the procession throughout the march.

THE original habitat of the pheasant (whose generic name is derived from the ancient and classic Phasis) in the Caucasus is, says an Odessa correspondent, threathened with the total extinction of that beautiful and delicately-flavoured species of the feathered tribe. The wholesale slaughter of these birds in the Caucasian forests during recent years prosecuted without any regard to the close season, has been so widespread and indiscriminate that if some kind of legal restraint or limitation be not placed upon the ravages of native fowlers and poachers, and of the numerous parties of sporting tourists who every year flock into that province, the pheasant will soon have become a mere sylvan memory in its native haunts in the primeval glades of the Caucasus. M. Gamerelikoff, Administrator of Crown Domains in the Government of Tiflis, has just laid before the Ministry an urgent representation on the subject, and requests that the shooting or snaring of pheasants in all Crown forests, private forests and communal forests in the Caucasus be absolutely prohibited for a period of five years. As a sort of set off or compensation to sportsmen and others for this prohibition, M. Gamrekiloff recommends that the pursuit of wild boar be permitted all the year round, as their steadily increasing numbers are productive of much damage to farms and vineyards. The new prohibitory regulation may preserve the pheasants on the Crown lands, but on other properties it would require a whole army of keepers to enforce the Minister's orders. Pig-sticking in the Caucasian hills is a sport attended with not a little personal risk to any one who is not an expert hunter.

WELCOME TO A PORTUGUESE EDITOR.

MR. L. MASCARENHAS, editor of the "Anglo-Lusitano," a Portuguese weekly journal, who was convicted of defamation and sent to jail, was liberated from the House of Correction on Saturday, after serving his two months' term of imprisonment. On his release a great demonstration of sympathy awaited him. On Saturday morning a deputation of several Portuguese gentlemen went to receive him near the entrance of the House of Correction, where a large Portuguese crowd had collected to welcome him back amongst them, and he was escorted to his house at Grant Road by his friends. The same evening a public meeting of his friends was held at the Framji Cowasjee Institute to show their sympathy towards him and to welcome him back amongst them. The hall was overcrowded, and many had to stand, being unable to procure seats, which were occupied long before the hour of meeting. When Mr. Mascarenhas entered the hall he was greeted with a continued outburst of cheers. Dr. da Gama, who was called to the chair, in opening the proceedings, said that he was asked by the friends, countrymen, and well-wishers of Mr. L. Mascarenhas to express their sentiments of affection and best wishes towards him (Mr. Mascarenhas). That day they had met to express their joyous feelings to a leading member of their community who had done signal service to his countrymen in this city and elsewhere, both in his capacity as a journalist and as a private citizen. Their hearts were filled with sorrow when he was suddenly separated from them two months ago, but they were rejoiced to see that he had regained his freedom that day. As a law-abiding nation, they had to respect the decision, although they were grieved at the sentence. The case briefly stood thus: Certain persons asked the editor of the "Anglo-Lusitano" to publish some correspondences in which allegations were made against the character of certain individuals. Mr. Mascarenhas thought that what was stated therein were the actual facts, and made enquiries regarding them of persons who, he considered, were in a position to give reliable information about them. The correspondence was ultimately published with the result that the editor of the "Anglo-Lusitano" was called upon to give the names of the correspondents, who readily consented to have their names disclosed, and showed a willingness to meet the persons against whom they were directed in a court of law. But, to his surprise, Mr. Mascarenhas himself received a summons. He was quite ignorant as to the truth or otherwise of the allegations, and gave an apology without the least hesitation to the offended party, whom he did not know at all; but as the apology was not accepted, Mr. Mascarenhas took upon himself to defend the cause of his, as he firmly believed, oppressed brethren, and the case commenced in the police court. While the case was dragging its weary cause the Portuguese community generally took little or no interest in it, because it was understood that it was between the plaintiff and the correspondents of the "Anglo-Lusitano," whose representative Mr. Mascarenhas was. But when on the termination of the case it was known that he had been sentenced to imprisonment, the community here awoke with a sense of acute pain. Hence these ready expressions of sympathy with the editor from everywhere. Subscriptions were raised in India and elsewhere to carry the case to the High Court in order to see whether the sentence might not be cancelled or commuted. He (the chairman) might mention here that sympathy shown towards Mr. Mascarenhas was not limited to his friends alone, but even some of his personal enemies joined in it, because it was everybody's opinion that he was punished for the sins of others, who escaped scot-free. While they pitied him in his misfortune, they could not but admire his fortitude in calmly submitting to the fate. But that was all over now and the curtain had again risen, and the chief actor in the drama had been called in to receive a grand ovation. The chairman assured the editor, that he had risen in their esteem for his patriotism, and they gladly welcomed him amongst them.

Mr. Fialho, Mr. Furtado and other speakers having addressed the meeting.

Mr. Mascarenhas thanked the assembly for giving him such a grand reception. He said that he would be ready to suffer any penalty for the cause of righteousness and the alleviation of the sufferings of his oppressed brethren, as there was a reward for it elsewhere, if not in this world. There was glory in dying for the good of one's countrymen. He would always stick to his principle even if he suffered by so doing. The reception which they gave him would "awake again a dead man." It gave him comfort to think that others believed in his innocence and sympathised with him in his misfortune. He was always ready to support the cause of righteousness, and he would do so in future. He again thanked them for welcoming him back amongst them.

The chairman then read several telegrams from Karachi, Nagpore, Belgaum, Mount Abu, Sholapur, Khandwa, Bhusawal, Ahmedabad, Ganeskhind (from the Portuguese employees of the Government House), Poona, Ajmere, Nasirabad, Bandikin, and Pangim, sympathising with the object of the meeting, and stating that meetings had been held in their cities also. Then there were addresses from Marmagoa and other places, and the editor of a Goa paper had presented a photo of Mr. Mascarenhas to his subscribers. There was universal sympathy expressed for the editor of the "Anglo-Lusitano."

The chairman then announced that that day was most auspicious, as it was the birthday of the King and also the Queen of Portugal. Three cheers were then given for the King and Queen of Portugal, and also for Queen-Victoria.

The chairman then called for three cheers for Mr. Mascarenhas, which was responded to heartily, and this terminated the proceedings.

THE MEMONS.

THE subjoined is a verbatim copy of a communication received by some of the notables of the Memon community from Government :—

No. 6747 of 1895.

Judicial Department.

Bombay Castle, 23rd September, 1895.

From M. H. W. Hayward, Esq., I. C. S., Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,—With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter dated the 6th October, 1893, I am directed to forward to you herewith, a draft Bill to render it permissive to the member of the Memon community to declare themselves subject to Mohamedan Law together with a statement of Objects and Reasons, and to request that you will be so good as to favour Government with your opinion on the provisions of the Bill as drafted and also on the following modifications to it, which have been suggested:—I. that the children of a declarant being minors at the time of the declaration, or born thereafter should be bound by it. II. that a declaration once made shall be irrevocable. I am to add that if the first of these modifications is accepted, Section 4 of the draft Bill will be unnecessary. I have the honor to be Sir, &c. (Sd.)—M. H. W. HAYWARD, Under-Secretary to Government.

Appendix to Judicial Department, Resolution No. 6743, dated the 23rd September, 1895.

A Bill to render it permissive to the members of the Memon community to declare themselves subject to Mohamedan Law. Whereas there is in the Presidency of Bombay and elsewhere a class of persons known as Memons, and questions have from time to time arisen as to the law by which such persons are in certain particulars governed. And whereas some of such persons consider that they are, or desire that they should be governed in those particulars by the Mohamedan Law as established in the Hanafi School. And whereas it is expedient to provide a procedure whereby the application of that law to such persons in those particulars may be placed beyond dispute. It is hereby enacted as follows:—1. This Act may be called the Memons Act 1895 and (2) It shall come into force at once.

2. When any Memon who has attained his majority has declared, in manner next hereinafter provided, that he desires to be governed by the Mohamedan Law as established in the Hanafi School that law shall thereupon, any custom to the contrary notwithstanding, apply to him, and all property of which he shall then be or thereafter become absolutely entitled and to his children (if any) so long as they are minors, in each part of British India, in the same particulars and to the same extent as it applies in the same part of British India to other Mohamedans and their property.

3. A declaration to take effect under section I. shall be made by a written instrument signed by the declarant and in the form set forth in the schedule or in a like form, and shall, (a) if made in any part of British India in which the Indian Registration Act, 1877, is for the time being in force, be registered under that Act during the lifetime of the declarant; and (b) if made elsewhere, be executed before and authenticated by a notary public or a Court, Judge, Magistrate, British Consul or vice-Consul or representative of her Majesty or of the Government of India.

4. When declarations under the foregoing provisions have been made by a Memon and anyone of his sons, the Mohamedan Law as established in the Hanafi School shall thereupon, any custom to the contrary notwithstanding, apply to all the lineal descendants of such son in the same manner and to the same extent as to other Mohamedans governed by it in the same part of British India.

5. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent any person being or becoming subject to any form of the Mohamedan Law in any manner other than that herein provided.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

THE INDIAN RELIEFS.

THE following dates have been fixed on which Corps and Detachments will move during ensuing relief in the Punjab Command :—

"F" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, from England to Sialkote, arrive at Bombay 9th October, arrive at destination about 18th October.

"Q" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, from Sialkote to England, arrive at Bombay 7th October, embarks at Bombay about 16th October.

9th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, from Agra to Mian Mir, leave 8th November, arrive at destination about 23rd December.

24th Field Battery Royal Artillery, from Mian Mir to Gurgaon, leave 30th November, arrive at destination about 2nd January.

31st Field Battery, Royal Artillery, from Cawnpore to Mian Mir, leave 24th October, arrive at destination about 21st December.

46th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, from Mian Mir to Gurgaon, leave 29th November, arrive at destination about 1st January.

No. 2 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, from Jutogh to Rajpur leave 30th October, arrive at destination about 16th November.

No 2 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, from Rajpur to Quetta, leave 16th January, arrive at destination about 18th February.

No 3 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, from Rawalpindi to Umballa, leave 20th January, arrive at destination above 26th February.

No. 5 Mountain Rattery, Royal Artillary, from Quetta to Rawalpindi, leave 20th February, arrive at destination about 14th March.

No. 13 Company Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, from Rawalpindi, to Brrrackpur, leave 1st November, arrive at destination about 11th November.

No. 5 Company Western Division, Royal Artillery, from Barackpur to Rawalpindi, leave 13th November, arrive at destination about 23rd November.

15th Bengal Lancers, from Multan to Loralai, &c., leave 23rd October, arrive at destination about 13th November.

16th Bengal Cavalry, from Loralai, &c., to Multan, leave 15th November, arrive at destination about 6th December.

1st Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment from Umballa to Dagshai, leave 15th November arrive at destination about 6th December.

1st Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry, from Subbathu to Mian Mir, leave 7th November,, arrive at destination about 3rd December.

2nd Battalion, Border Regiment, from Multan to Quetta, leave 26th February, arrive at destination about 1st March.

1st Hampshire Regiment, from Ranikhet to Multan, leave 30th December, arrive at destination about 4h March.

2nd Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, from Mian Mir to Nowshera, leave 17th January, arrive at destination aboute 16th February

1st Battalion, Royal Highlanders, from England to Umballa—(orders for this movement will be issued hereafter.)

Depot, 15th Bengal Infantry, from Sialkote to Ferozepore—(orders for this movement will be issued hereafter.)

20th Bengal Infantry, Depot Service Companies, from Mian Mir to Peshawar, leave 27th December, arrive at destination about 28th December.

20th Bengal Infantry, Depot Service Companies, from Tochi to Peshawar—(orders for this movemen, will be issued hereafter.)

27th Bengal Infantry from Jullunder to Rawalpindi—(orders for this movement will be issued hereafter.)

45th Bengal Infantry from Jhansi to Mian Mir, leave 24th October, arrive at destination about 23rd December.

INDIAN MEDICAL REFORM.

THE following Resolution was adopted at a Special Meeting of the South Indian Branch of the British Medical Association, held on the 20th Instant, at Madras :—

Resolved that the accompanying protest be forwarded with a letter from the Secretary of the Branch to the Representative of the Branch in England, with a request that he will be good enough to lay the matter before the Council on the first opportunity, with a view to that body taking seuh steps as may prevent the Editor of the Journal from defaming, either from the platform or through the medium of the Journal, a large body of the profession in India, many of whom are members of the Association.

The members of the South Indian Branch of the British Medical Association have read with much suprise the resolution which was passed in the Section of Public Medicine at the Annual Meeting of the Association lately held in London, and founded on the address delivered by the Editor of the British Medical Journal. They wish to point out that the whole of that address so far as it refers to the Civil portion of the Indian Medical Service is full of inaccuracies and unjust statements calculated to reflect discredit in a most unwarrantable manner upon a large body of the profession in India. They feel certain that, had the members present at that meeting been in possession of the true facts regarding Sanitary progress in India, and the work done during the past 30 years in India, in both the Civil and Military Departments, they would not have been induced to accept all Mr. Hart's statements and to pass such ungenerous resolution which reflects adversely on them and on the Government they have the honor to serve. They trust that the Council will see fit to give the same publicity to this protest as they have given to the Editor's erroneous and defamatory statements.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

MADRAS INDIGO.

First Report on the Indigo Crop of 1895.—The total area returned under indigo, in Government villages, up to August last, amounted to acres 335,400 i.e., acres 69,000 or nearly 26 per cent. more than the normal, but acres 8,400 or 2·4 per cent. less than the area sown in the previous year. The decrease was large in Kurnool, Anantapur and Cuddapah and was due to unfavourable season. The increase over the normal area occurred in almost all the districts except Anantapur and Cuddapah, and was particularly large in Kistna. The crop is generally in good condition but needs rain in parts of Anantapur and Cuddapah.

2. The appended table shows the area cultivated with indigo in the several districts in which it forms an important staple.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 30.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

For Judgment.

378-95—Little and Co—Esmailjee Ebrahimjee Nagree vs The Central Provinces Mills Ld—Crawford B and Co.

For Dismissal under Rule 64.

406-95—In person—Baloba Ragoba Bhoslay vs Babool Ramchander Bhoslay and another.
426-95—Bicknell M and M—Nusserwanjee Byramjee Fakira vs Shirinbai.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Undefended New Long Causes.

277-95—Hiralal and M—Goverdhundas Megjee vs Adbibai and others.
397-95—In person—Purshotum Sewlal Kahar and another vs Fatma Begum—Binte Syed Ahmedsha.
398-95—Wadia and G—Hormusjee Jamsetjee Mehta vs Ruttonjee Jamasjee Mistri.

Testamentary Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.

21-93—Chitnis M and M—Gellabhai Atmaram vs Nandubai—K J Mantri.

Defended New Long Causes.

203-95—Chalk W and S—Rangildas Tribhowandas vs Uttumram Icharam and another—M H Khan.
391-95—In person a pauper—Dhunraj Moorlidhar Bias vs Rahimtoola Moosabhoy—Payne G and S.
291-95—Muljee and R—Mulraj Khatao vs Runchordas Gokuldas and others—Little and Co.
337-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Mahomedally Dawoodjee vs Madar Jann Gowlee and others—Shamrao P.
356-95—Little and Co—Jugmohundas Vundrawandas and another vs Hajee Sulleman Hajee Soomar—Payne G and S.
364-95—Thakoredas D and C—Lukhmibai vs L W G Revett Carnac and another—Little and Co
372-95—Edgelow and G—Nawazbai vs Soonabai and others—K D Shroff.

Postponed Long Causes.

20-95—M H Khan—Adamjee Karimbhoy vs Abdoolali Karimbhoy and others—J C Cama.
654-94—In person—Visram Jeewan and another vs Thakersey Khimjee and another—Ardesir H and D.
60-91—Nanu and H—Gajanund Bhagwantrao vs Crishnarao Ramchandra and others—Bhaishunker and K and in person.
500-94—Tyabjee and Co—Hajee Abdoolla Hajee Abdul Satar and others vs Abdul Sacoor Hajee Abdul Latiff and others—J C Cama.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BUDROODIN TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

146-95—Janardhan and A—Hormusjee Nowrojee Davur vs Dadabhoy Nowrojee Davur and others—Payne G and S and Janardhan and A.
323-94—Wadia and G—Sheriffbhai Gangjee and others vs Dharsey Maneck and others—Framjee and M, and Payne G and S.
212-94—Nanu and H—Abdoolally Hyderally vs Abdool Cadir Hussonally—Little and Co.
398-94—Little and Co—Abdool Cadir Hussanally vs Abdoolally Hyderalli—Nanu and H.
114-95—Nanu and H—Tribhowandas Mungaldas and another vs Frederick Yorksmith and others—Roughton and B Little and Co and Craigie L and O.
406-93—F P Pavri—Dadabhoy Bhandoopwalla vs Chanda Ramjee and another—Nanu and H and Bhashanker and K.
254-95—Bland and N—Henry John Roby and others vs Champabai—Postonjee R and K.
7-91—Daphtary and F for pauper—Bai Kassibai vs Khimjee Laljee and another—Payne G and S and In person.

AMERICAN girls are keeping pace with their English sisters in increase of stature and general development. It is stated in an American paper that whereas the average skirt length measurement a few years ago in the fashionable dressmakers' shops was forty-two inches, it is now forty-five. American mothers must resign themselves, as English have already done, to be o'ertopped by their tall daughters.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 28TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samil shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max,) and minimum (min,) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·784	Calm	2	95·0	73·9	65	...	13·38	−12·05
Agra	29·776	Calm	2	96·5	75·3	69	...	20·25	−6·05
Cawnpore	29·806	ESE	2	93·3	74·1	82	...	24·20	...
Allahabad	29·757	ESE	1	93·1	71·8	74	...	25·85	−9·04
Jhansi	29·777	W	2	96·1	74·2	51	...	28·27	−8·18
Jacobabad	29·754	Calm	...	102·5	70·1	47	...	2·28	−0·45
Karachi	29·842	WNW	20	94·0	76·3	89	..	4·09	−1·39
Jeypore	29·824	NW	4	96·1	68·5	52	...	21·46	−4·81
Ajmere	29.853	Calm	4	92·9	65·7	72	...	23·21	+3·50
Deesa	29·805	ENE	7	101·3	72·0	45	...	13·76	−11·78
Ahmedabad	29·809	ESE	2	98·7	74·1	53	...	30·68	...
Bhuj	29·798	N	7	99·5	76·4	53	...	11·87	−1·62
Rajkot	29·817	N	4	98·4	72·7	78	0·07	17·36	−10·03
Veraval	29·834	N	5	91·6	73·8	77	...	14·96	...
Neemuch	29·822	NE	5	92·3	63·7	51	...	25·20	−4·73
Indore	29·807	N	1	90·2	64·1	64	...	29·25	−2·03
Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	29·765	ESE	1	89·4	72·6	77	...	50·87	−3·52
Hoshangabad	29·792	W	1	91·3	70·7	80	...	39·99	−11·55
Khandwa	29·789	WNW	4	91·7	67·6	73	...	22·01	−7·21
Raipur	29·771	ENE	5	90·4	72·5	88	0·10	41·40	−4·84
Nagpur	29·762	Calm	4	94·3	75·6	78	...	52·58	+9·11
Amraoti	29·7781	SE	5	98·2	70·3	66	..	23·25	−7·50
Akola	29·764	Calm	1	95·4	69·7	72	...	24·22	−6·39
Surat	29·773	NW	L	96·2	72·5	83	..	27·65	−16·39
Malegaon	29·782	NW	4	88·9	69·7	67	..	21·47	+1·31
Bombay	29·784	S	6	86·2	76·7	88	0·01	63·76	−5·78
Poona	29·801	Calm	1	86·5	70·9	80	...	23·61	+4·12
Ahmednagar	29·781	NNE	4	85·8	70·9	68	...	20·39	...
Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	29·765	N	5	89·7	69·5	67	...	27·75	+3·53
Ratnagiri	29·777	NNE	5	83·4	73·4	95	0·89	80·38	−22·41
Belgaum	29·759	Calm	9	84·2	66·4	78	1·05	38·59	−1·79
Goa	29·776	SW	4	84·0	76·0	87	...	81·39	...
Karwar	29·779	E	3	84·6	74·5	90	0·09	100·00	−13·61
Mangalore	29·7957	WSW	2	83·8	74·4	91	...	117·54	+15·64
Calicut	29·776	WSW	6	85·8	75·0	90	0·02	81·17	−2·96
Cochin	29·776	NE	9	85·8	76·1	89	0·12	60·51	−11·59
Bangalore	29·751	WNW	7	83·3	66·8	81	...	20·33	+2·45
Secunderabad	29·749	NE	4	90·2	73·8	72	...	27·10	+1·43
Masulipatam	29·732	N	1	87·6	75·0	90	0·60	28·45	+4·89
Bellary	29·740	WNW	4	90·7	72·3	62	0·25	11·94	+1·93
Cuddapah	29·730	W	M	94·1	73·8	81	...	17·54	−1·82
Madras	29·719	W	4	91·0	74·0	83	...	13·61	−1·38
Coimbatore	29·741	S	2	91·4	71·8	86	...	5·98	+1·10
Trichinopoly	29·726	WSW	3	94·0	74·9	82	0·20	16·37	+5·75
Negapatam	29·725	W	8	94·0	75·7	78	...	17·55	+6·92
Colombo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden	29·816	SW	5	92·3	81·3	70	...	0·20	−0·22

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall;—J J H=0·06 (74·76); G T H=0·05 (62·56); St G H—0·00 (64·01); C P—0·00 (63·75).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Allahabad, the barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest in Central India, Gujerat, Kathiawar and Rajputana, and lowest in the extreme south. Readings are nearly uniform. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Bangalore and 10 miles at Veraval. The maximum temperature is in considerable to large excess of the normal at Jhansi, Deesa, Bhuj, Rajkot, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Surat and Belgaum, and the minimum 3° in excess at Secunderabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Jacobabad and the lowest 64° at Neemuch. Humidity changes are locally large and very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, on the Malabar Coast, and at Nagpur, Raipur, Jubbulpore, Jhansi, Allahabad and Cawnpore. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Belgaum (1·05"), and light to moderate showers at Ratnagiri, Cochin, Masulipatam, Bellary and Trichinopoly. The isobars indicate that the large area of low pressure which lay to the west-south-westwards of the Malabar Coast out at sea on the 26th and 27th has moved nearer and nearer the coast, and now appears to have concentrated. The abnormal chart shows a depression to the southwards or west-south-westwards of Cochin and the weather in Mysore, Ceylon and on and off the Malabar Coast, at and in the neighbourhood of Negapatam and the adjoining seas, is squally, suspicious and very unsettled.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 28.

Saturday's observations.—Pressure has increased slightly in Assam and at the head of the bay and decreased elsewhere. The decrease is brisk at some stations in the Northern and Central India and on the Madras Coast, but has been generally slight. Depression over the Bay is concentrating somewhat and approaching the Madras Coast. Low pressure area over the Arabian sea is less defined. Winds are cyclonic around the Bay, northerly in Kathiawar, and very variable elsewhere. The force is increasing in Lower Burma and at Madras. The mean temperature is about normal over the Peninsula and Sind and Rajputana, and slightly excessive in other parts of the country. The highest maximum is hundred and three and a half degrees in Multan. Thunder showers have been received over the Peninsula, Burma, Bengal and the North-West Himalaya. Bhamo reports nearly three inches and several stations over one inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Espl'de.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	73	38	62	51	64	01	63	90
Saturday, Sept. 28th	0	0	0	05	0	00	0	00
Sunday, Sept. 29th	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	01
Total	73	38	62	56	64	01	63	91
Total fall to Sept. 29th 1894	86	77	71	18	72	27	63	5
Total fall to Sept. 29th 1893	80	07	68	87	66	42	65	15

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; at Fort from 12 a.m. to 12 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 25th September 1895.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m, and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·770
Temperature of the Air	81·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·3
Dew Point	75·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·821
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·1
General Directions of wind	SSE, NNE, ENE, NW, NE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	155
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	11·90
" " year	63 90
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 28th Sept.	0·01

THE Editor of "The Windsor Magazine" adopts the fashion of recommending particular contributions to the special notice of his readers. Thus, "The Grey Lady" is referred to as "Mr. Seton Merriman's remarkable story," and Mr. Guy Boothby's "Bid for Fortune, or Dr. Nikola's Vendetta," is also described as "a remarkable story." We are not concerned to question the accuracy of these descriptions, but only note the fact as a novel practice. The September number is a more than usually strong one—both in the variety and interest of its topics and its abundance of illustrations. A curious paper is Major Arthur Griffiths's "Criminals in Private Life," and many readers will be interested in the constitution of Mr. Warren Bell's "Houses of Celebrated People," which, unlike the Artists' Homes in "The Art Magazine," deals chiefly with the exterior of the residences of celebrities, of which we have some twenty pencil sketches. They give the impression that actors and actresses, authors, journalists, painters, and statesmen in these times are very comfortably housed. Mrs. O'Conor Eccles, who treats of the painful subject of "What Women's Dress Costs," has some comforting words to say regarding the possible limits of economy. She defends the skirt, and declares it to be "an impossibility to fall in love with a woman in knickerbockers." For all this, she recognises an advantage to be drawn from the prominence given to girl cyclists and their dress, which is that "the ordinary woman" will now perhaps be suffered to go about her business in "a plain tweed gown that clears the mud and leaves her hands free."

KOLHAPUR AND S. M. C. RACES, 1895.

FIRST ENTRIES—Closed 15th September 1895.

I. H H AGA KHAN'S PURSE.
M N G's, b c b m, Mehetab.
M N G's, ch a gal, Briton.
H H the Rajah of Kolhapur's, gr a h, Shirtaj.
H H the Rajah of Kolhapur's, b a h, Runjeet.
The Chief of Kagal's, c a h, Shanshaba.
Mr Framji Dorabji and Nabab Kamal Khan's, c a h, Pekin II.
Mr Ali bin Ameer's, b a gal, Fakeer.
S A W's, g a h, Rejected.
H H Aga Khan's, b a h, Lades.

II. THE KOLHAPUR CUP.
H H the Raja of Kolhapur's, ch a gal, Shereali.
Mr Jame's, b a gal, Kaparthala.
Mr Jame's, b a gal, Bantam.
Mr Abdool Mohsen bin Ameer's, b a gal, Winner.
Mr J B's, ch a gal, Mettalic.
Mr Esa bin Khalliffa's, b a gal, Nepaul.
Aga Jungee Sha's, g a gal, Enterprise.
S A W's, g a g Humayoon.

III. S M C STAKES.
M N G's, b c b m, Krishna.
Mr Hyde's, g a p, Siroccolate Futteh.
The Chief of Kagal's, ch cb p, Empress.
The Chief of Kagal's, b a p, Gift.
H H the Rajah of Kolhapur's, b a p, Chieftain II.
Capt Horne's, b a p, Karrim.
D Sassoon and Co's, b a p, Philip.
D Sassoon and Co's, g a p, Nadil.
Aga Mirza Ahmad's, ch a p, Successor.
Mr James's b a p, Esoor.

IV. THE MUDHOL PLATE.
M N G's, b a h, Toofan.
M N G's, b a h, Sumshere.
H H the Rajah of Kolhapur's, g a h, Shirtaj.
The Chief of Kagal's c a h, Shanshaba.
Mr Framji Dorabji and Nabab Kamal Khan,s, c a h, Pekin II.
Mr Essa bin Khalliffa's, ch a h, King Craft.
H H Aga Khan's, b a h, Lades.
H H Aga Khan's, ch a c, Tyndale.

V. H H THE RAJAH OF KOLHAPUR'S CUP.
M N G's, b a p, Wellington.
M N G's, b a p, Chinkarra.
Mr Ducat's, b a gal, Nussoom.
H H the Rajah of Kolhapur's, c a pon, Johar.
Mr Framji Dorabji's g a g, Director.
Mr James's, b a gal, Bantam.
Mr Bingham's ch a p, Red head.
Mr Essa bin Khalliffa's, g a g, Rustum.
Aga Jungee Sha's, ch a gal, Russian.
H H Aga Khan's, b a gal, Bismark.

VI. THE HUNTER PLATE.
M N G's, ch a gal, Briton.
M N G's, b a h, Sumshere.
H H the Rajah of Kolhapur's, b a h, Runjeet.
H H the Rajah of Kolhapur s, g a h, Shirtaj.
The Chief of Kagal's, c a h, Shanshaba.
Mr James's, ch a colt, Patron.
Mr James's b a gal Kaparthala.
Mr Abdool Mohsen bin Ameer's, b a gal, Winner.
Mr Ali bin Ameer's, b a c, Reminder.
Mr Esa bin Khalliffa's, b a g, Nepaul.
Mr Esa bin Khalliffa's, ch a h, King Craft.
H H Aga Khan's, ch a c, Tyndale.
H H Aga Khan's, g a c, Tarlan.
H H Aga Khan's, g a h, Ruby.

VII. THE KAGAL CUP.
H H the Rajah of Kolhapur's, c a pon, Johar.
Mr Framji Dorabji and Nabab Kamal Khan's, c a p, Ringleader.
Mr Framji Dorabji's, g a g, Director.
Mr Aga Mirza Ahmed's, c a p, Successor.
Mr J B's, ch a gal, Mettalic.
Mr J B's, ch aust m, Zora.
Surgeon-Major James's, b c m, Miss Melville.
Mr Esa bin Khalliffa's, g a g, Rustom.
Aga Jungee Sha's, b a p, Success.
H H Aga Khan's, b a gal, Bismark.

VIII. THE PONY DERBY.
Mr Hyde's, g a p, Siroccolate.
The Chief of Kagal's, c cb p, Empress.
The Chief of Kagal's, b a p, Gift.
H H the Rajah of Kolhapur's, b a p Chieftain.
Mr Framji Dorabji and Nabab Kamal Khan's, c a p, Ringleader.
D Sossoon and Co's, b a p, Philip.
D Sassoon and Co's, g a p, Nadir.

IX. KOLHAPUR FEUDATORY PURSE.
M N G's, ch a gal, Brinton.
M N G's, b a p, Wellington.
Mr Ducat's, b a gal Nussoom.
H H the Rajah of Kalhapur's, c a pon, Johar.
H H the Rajah of Kolhapur's, c a gal, Sherali.
Mr Framji Dorabji's, b a g, Manilla.
Mr Framji Dorabji and Nabab Kamal Khan's, c a p, Ringleader.
Mr James's, b a gal, Kaparthala.
Mr James's b a gal, Bantam.
Mr Abdul Mohsen bin Ameer's b a gal, Winner.
Mr Ali bin Amir's, b a g, Fekeer.
Mr J B's, b a p, Hamid.
Mr Esa bin Khalliffa's, b a g, Random.
Mr Esa bin Khalliffa's, b a g, Napaul.
Aga Jungee Sha's, c h a gal, Russian.
S A W's, g a g, Humayoon.

X. THE SALMON CUP.
M N G's, ch cb m, Duchess.
M N G's, b a h, Sumshere.
H H the Rajah, of Kolhapur's, g a h, Shirtaj.
H H the Rajah, of Kolhapur's, b a h, Runjeet.
The Chief of Kagal's, c a h, Shanshaba.
Mr Framji Dorabji's, b a h, Sultan II.
Mr Framji Dorabji, and Nabab Kamal Khan's, c a h, Pekin, II.
Mr James's, g a h, Hankow.
S A W's, g a h, Rejected.
H H Aga Khan's, g a h, Venture.
H H Aga Khan's, b a h, Lades.

XI. THE VISHALGAD PURSE.
M N G's, b a p, Wellington.
M N G's, b a p, Chinkarra.
Mr. Ducat's, b a gal, Nussoom.
H H The Rajah of Kolhapur's, c a pon, Johar.
Mr Framji Dorabji and Nabab Kamal Khan's, c a p, Ringleader.
Mr Framji Dorabji, g a g, Director.
Mr James's, b a gal, Bantam.
Mr J B's, ch a gal, Mettalic.
Mr Esa bin Khalliffa's, g a g, Rustom.
Aga Jungee Sha's, c a g, Russian.
H H Aga Khan's, b a gal, Bismark.

XII. THE ICHALKARANJI STAKES.
M N G's, g a g, Junglee.
The Chief of Kagal's, b a p, Gift.
Mr Framji Dorabji and Nabab Kamal Khan's, c a p, Ringleader.
D Sasson & Co's, b a p, Philip.
D Sassoh & Co's, g a p, Nadir.
Mr Aga Mirza Ahmed's, c a p, Successor.
Mr J B's, b a p, Hamid.
Mr Bingham's, ch a p, Red head.
Aga Jungee Sha's, a p, Success.

XIII. THE MEREWETHER CUP.
H H the Rajah of Kolhapur's g a p, Shirtaj.
H H the Rajah of Kolhapur's c a gal, Sheralli.
The Chief of Kagal's c a h, Shansabha.
Mr. James's ch a colt, Patron.
Mr. James's b a gal, Kaparthala.
Mr. Ali bin Ameer's b a c, Reminder.
Mr Esa bin Khalliffa's b a g, Nepaul.
Mr Esa bin Khalliffa's ch a h, King Craft.
S A W's g a h, Rejected.
H H Aga Khan's ch a c, Tyndale.
H H Aga Khan's g a c, Tarlan.
H H Aga Khan's g a h, Ruby.

XIV. THE MHAISAL PLATE.
The Chief of Kagal's b a p, Gift.
Mr Framji Dorabji and Nabab Kamal Khan' c a p, Ringleader.
Mr J B's b a p Hamid.

XV. THE KURUNDVAD SELLING RACE.
M N G's, b a h, Robin Hood, (Rs 1,000)
H H the Rajah of Kolhapur's, b a h, Runjeet, (Rs 800)
H H the Rajah of Kolhapur's, g a h, Shahanavaj, (Rs 1,000)
Mr Framji Dorabji's, g a h, Dick Turpin, (Rs 1,000)
Mr Framji Dorabji's, b a h, Sultan II, (Rs 800)
Mr James's, g a h, Hankow, (Rs 800)
Surgeon Major James's, ch c b g, Cyclops (Rs 800)
H H Aga Khan's, g a h, Donovan (Rs 800)
The Chief of Mysnal's b a g, Bhikari.

SECOND ENTRANCES.—Close 15th. October.

Owners are Particularly requested to send information as to exact amount of accommodation required i.e. tents and establing by 15th November, after which it will be impossible to comply with. Excellent arrangements have been made with the Bookmakers.

PIRAJIRAO GHATGE,
Honorary Secretary, Kolhapur and S M C Races.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 25.

Thompson, 2nd Lieut. Bo. R A, off leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 26.

Campbell, Lieut, Punjab, Gordon High, on leave, from C R Force.

SEPTEMBER 27.

Preston, Lieut, 16th Bo I, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Barclay, Lieut, 20th Bo I, on leave, from Poona.
Trollope, Lt, Punjab, The Buffs, on leave, from Peshawar.
Buckle, Capt, Bo, R I Rifles, enroute to Khandalla from Deolali.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 28.

Moore, Lt, Bengal, 2nd R M Fus, on appointment, to England.
Campbell, Lieut, Punjab, Gordon High, on leave, from England.
Trollope, Lieut, Punjab, The Buffs, on leave, from England.
Preston, Lt, Bo, 16th Bo I, on duty, to Bangalore.
Henderson, Lt, Ms, 19th Hussars, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 30th September, 1895.

1. The Committee Meeting announced for Tuesday, the 1st proximo, is postponed till Thursday, 3rd proximo, at the same time.
2. The drills advertised for Thursday will take place on Tuesday.
3. There will be a Regimental Committee Meeting, at the Fort Head Quarters, to-morrow, at 6-45 p.m.
4. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head Quarters on Thursday next the 3rd proximo at 8-30 p.m.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

HENRY NELSON PILLSBURY, the winner of the first prize in the Hastings Chess Tournament, was born in Massachusetts in 1872. He learned to play chess only six years ago, and, after two years' study, beat Steinitz in two games out of three Steinitz conceding the odds of pawn and move. Two years ago Walbrodt visited Boston, and out of three games contested with Pillsbury on that occasion the latter won two and drew one. Pillsbury also made the same score against Schattlander, who visited Boston shortly afterwards. Last year he won the first prize in a tournament organised by the Brooklyn Chess Club, Hodges being second, Showalter, third and Albin fourth.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE.—An Upright Vertical Cottage PIANOFORTE with Transposing Keyboard, in splendid tone, full compass, full size, height 4ft. 4in., width 4ft. 6in., iron frame. Has been out on Hire from time to time for the last 4 years. Original price, Rs. 750; offered now for Rs. 380. A real bargain.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Importers, High Grade Pianofortes, Bombay.

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TO LET.—"THE VIEW," North End, Hornby Vellard, Upper-storied Bungalow. Rent Moderate. Apply N. I. D. WADIA, 6, Parsee, Bazaar Street.

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THE WONDER OF THE AGE!! 400 days striking REGULATOR CLOCK, in Splendid Marble Case. Striking Hours and Half-hours.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

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WANTED, by a Second-Class Certificated ENGINEER, Engagement in Bombay or Up-country. Address "M. B.," care of this Office.

HEAD PRESSMAN, WANTED.—A Competent Head Press-man, who thoroughly understands Wharfdales. Address "X.," care of this Office.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Saloons.

£1,792,569 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1894, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HERBERT BROMLEY, Esq. (Dental Surgeon), says:—I have lived at the RIPON HOTEL, Mahableshwar. Everything is Clean and Comfortable, and I hope to be here again next year.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—We have put up several times in this Hotel. We were always well attended to. The food is good. Mr. PESTONJEE and his Son have always done their utmost to make us comfortable. The servants are civil and attentive.—R. L. HENNESSEY.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL—near Byculla Railway Station—One of the Best in Bombay.—First-class Table. Best of wines and spirits supplied. Complete suites of apartments, airy and comfortable. For Terms apply to the MANAGER.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, will be Re-opened on 1st October next. It is a very comfortable and most centrally situated Hotel in Matheran. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Terms moderate. Apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil, postage extra.

IRON FRAME PIANOS for INDIA, in Black and Gold Ornamented Cases, on Favourable terms for Cash or Hire Payment System.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1895. With Photograph of H. E. the Viceroy of India (Lord Elgin). Cloth Bound, Rs. 5. Postage, 4 annas.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. Terms on application. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P. M. (Rs. 5 per month). Highest References. Apply to "N B," care of this Office.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c. &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Golikara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 28.

CONSOLS in London were 1-16 per cent. lower yesterday; but Indian Sterling Loan advanced ⅛ per cent. to 100⅞. Three-and-a-half per cent. Rupee Securities were unchanged at 60⅞. The price of Bar Silver in London remained at 30 9-16d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was unchanged in value, at 66 7/8 cents per oz.; but with demand Exchange on London unaltered ⅛ cent. higher, at 4·88½ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained, at 1s. 1 3/8d. The weekly shipments of Specie to the East consisted of £40,000 in Silver, £10,900 in Gold to Bombay; and £40,000 in Silver to Hongkong, and the same amount to Shanghai. French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 100⅞; Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower, at fcs. 25·28. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay *via* Canal was 3d. lower, at 10s. per ton.

To-day's telegram from London reports no change whatever in the Stock Exchange and other financial quotations usually wired by Reuter; and in New York the price of Silver was unaltered.

The Wheat Market was firmer yesterday, White Delhi having been quoted on the spot in Liverpool at 4s. 9½d. per cental ex-quay. Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted at 33⅞s per 416lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market flat; and Linseed at 34⅞s. per 416lbs., business done, April-May shipment, to Dunkirk, market firmer.

A further advance of 1-32d. was established in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 11-16d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 5-32d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 19-32d. for September deliveries, and 4 23-32d. for January-February. In East Indian Cotton prices were generally 1-16d. per lb. higher; but "Good" Khandeish and Hinganghat advanced 1-8d., as well as "Good" Belatee, while "Fine" Belatee was ⅛d. higher. Egyptian "Fair" Brown, was 1-16d. higher, at 5⅛d. per lb. The market closed firm, all round. Sales 15,000 bales, inclusive of 500 East Indians; Imports *nil*.

"Good" Oomra and "Fine" Broach at Havre were each 3¼ francs higher, at fcs. 46 per 50 kilos for the former, and fcs. 54 for the latter.

The Manchester Market closed firm yesterday, with 7 lbs. Grey Shirtings still quoted at 4s. 1d. per piece; but 8½ lbs. Shirtings 1½d. dearer, at 5s. 1½d.; 39 in. Jacconets were unchanged, at 2s. 1d.; but 45 in. Mulls were ½d. dearer, at 2s. 4½d. 40s Mule Twist further advanced 1-8d., say to 7½d. per lb.

The volume of Cotton business passing in Liverpool largely increased during the week ending yesterday, the total Sales having been 40,000 bales more, at 101,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers 10,000 bales greater at 59,000 bales. The Imports were 4,000 bales more, at 12,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished during the week by 58,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,036,000 bales.

This afternoon the Liverpul Cotton market closed easier, Surats steady, and Arrivals steady; with spot prices unchanged, but American Arrivals 5-64d. lower in all positions. Sales 12,000, including 100 East Indians, Imports 1,000 bales. The Manchester market has remained firm.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton further advanced 1-8 cent, to 8 7-8 cents per lb., and December Futures were 10 points higher, at 8·77 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 25,000 bales, compared with 41,000 bales on the corresponding day last year, and 27,000 bales in 1893.

To-day, Cotton prices in New York are virtually unchanged. The Receipts at the Ports are 29,000 bales, going against 35,000 bales and 34,000 bales last year and the year before, respectively. The total Visible Supply of Cotton in New York was 2,228,000 bales compared with 240,000 bales at the end of the previous week.

Our local Cotton market has been steady in tone to-day, but no further advance in prices has taken place. The Mills have bought only 100 Bijapore, at Rs. 202; but exporters have dealt in the staple to the extent of 1,600 bales, having bought 500 Bhagalkote, at Rs. 200-1; 200 each of Compta Ginned, at Rs. 207½; 100 Miraj, at Rs. 200; and "Fully Good" Bhownugger, at Rs. 212-14; and 100 Western, at Rs. 203; and contracted for 500 "Fully Good" Bengal of the new crop, for January delivery, at Rs. 200.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—Both these markets have been quiet, in tone to-day, with only a small export business passing, and quotations all unchanged.

The Banks, and the Freight, Stock, and Share markets have been closed to-day for the *Dasera* holiday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	672	bales.
Wheat	2,921	cwts.
Linseed	1,212	"
Rapeseed	770	"
Gingellyseed	585	"
Castorseed	1,140	"
Rice	574	"

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending September 21, compared with the Statement of September 16, 1895:—

	September 16.			September 21.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	66,00,000	0	0	66,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,02,23,810	9	0	1,73,22,321	14	5
Other Deposits, &c.	5,84,31,504	8	4	6,09,32,295	8	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,48,770	5	8	5,14,586	1	0
Sundries	22,05,003	10	2	22,34,406	7	7
Rs.	10,76,09,089	1	2	10,76,03,609	15	8
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	94,03,522	0	0	91,68,017	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	85,96,472	9	0	85,51,560	1	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,03,66,673	5	6	1,15,78,163	12	2
Credits do do.	1,08,18,659	14	3	1,12,90,253	1	0
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,71,95,061	3	4	2,80,99,845	11	3
Balances with other Banks	6,40,738	15	5	6,51,677	12	3
Bullion	4,715	3	10	4,256	11	10
Dead Stock	13,06,587	13	10	13,07,570	0	4
Stamps	10,042	14	9	9,663	6	4
Sundries	13,58,761	15	4	13,58,749	0	10
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,56,40,562	0	4	1,15,43,603	2	9
Do. at Branches	2,22,64,291	1	7	2,40,40,260	3	9
R.	10,76,09,089	1	2	10,76,03,609	15	6

The following is the Banks Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to September 21, 1895:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	17,66,572	Dec.
Do. at Branches	11,34,917	do.
Other Deposits	27,00,791	Inc.
Post Bills	1,65,816	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	2,85,417	Dec.
Loans	12,11,480	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	4,71,594	do.
Mercantile Bills	9,04,784	do.
Cash at Head Office	40,96,959	Dec.
Do. at Branches	17,77,969	Inc.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 29th September, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	..	...	...	...
Teheran	29	2	43 p.m.	...	9
Suez	29	2	50 p.m.	..	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 29th September, 1895.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	28	--	3
" Karachi	...	14	--	4
" Madras	...	17	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

STURDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 28.

10 p.m. ... 81·1

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.

6 a.m. ... 79·6
10 a.m. ... 84·4
2 p.m. ... 85·4
4 p.m. ... 86·3

THE SPRING RUNNING.

A JUNGLE STORY,

By RUDYARD KIPLING.

Part II. will appear in the *Bombay Gazette* of Saturday, October 5.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

PATERSON BROWN—STRANACK—September 28, at St Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Revd F. N. Hill, M.A., Richard Paterson Brown to Mabel Lilian, eldest daughter of F. D. Stranack, of Bombay.

ROBERTSON—STRANACK—September 28, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Revd. F. N. Hill, M.A., Andrew Robertson, of Madras, to Dora Helen, second daughter of F. D. Stranack, of Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHATTERTON—September 23, at Madras, the wife of Mr W H Hart Chatterton, Inspector, Sea Customs Department, of a son.

JAIPROKASH LALL—September 24, at Dumraon, the wife of Rai Jaiprokash Lall, Bahadur, C I E, Dewan and Executor, of a son.

REID—September 19, at Mary Villé, Ballygunge, the wife of R J Reid, of a son.

SOLANO—September 22, at Bankipore, the wife of G L Solano, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MILLAR—GREEN—September 24, at the Mission Church, Kurrachi, Benjamin A Millar, second son of Mr James B Millar, of Flushing Cornwall, to Janie Maud, third daughter of Mr A D Green, N-W R, Kurrachi.

DEATHS.

AINSLIE—September 21, at Madras, from the effects of an accident, Daniel Campbell, only son of Charles Alexander Ainslie, of the Gart, Callander, Perthshire, aged 25 years.

BROWNLOW—September 20, at Dilkusha, Lucknow, Mabel, the infant daughter of d'A C Brownlow, 21st Punjab infantry.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1895.

As no particular urgency existed for the passing of the Bill to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act, the meeting of the Legislative Council at Poona last Friday may be regarded as having been mainly convened with a view to enable the non-official members to address questions to Government. This is a satisfactory indication of the readiness of Lord Sandhurst and his colleagues of the Honourable Board to give information upon points which are uncertain, and to explain, when it is for the public interest to do so, the reasons for and the principles guiding their administrative actions. Equally satisfactory is the evidence afforded by the list of questions of a better appreciation, on the part of non-official members, of the limitations within which the right of interpellation should be used than was apparent when the privilege was first granted. So long as these indications exist that the principles underlying the right of interpellation is understood on both sides, the exercise of the right will serve a most useful purpose in giving honourable members an opportunity of bringing grievances to notice and at the same time affording a suitable medium to Government for disarming such criticism as arises from an incorrect or imperfect knowledge of administrative events. Taking the more important of the questions mainly in the order in which they were put, we find that the first interrogation, made by Mr. Javerilal, related to the legislation contemplated by Government, and approved by the Bombay Corporation, for the prevention of the adulteration of ghee. Mr. Javerilal was informed that the subject has been referred to the Government of India. The delays which take place between the time legislative proposals are referred to the Viceroy-in-Council and the date of the receipt of permission to place the bill before the Legislative Council seem to be of altogether unnecessary duration. For instance, even if it be granted that it is desirable for the central authority to carefully consider proposed amendments of existing enactments regarding the constitution and duties of the Bombay and Karachi Port Trusts there does not seem any adequate reason why eighteen months and more should be absorbed in the process. In reply to Mr. Javerilal's question whether a Commission of Enquiry would be appointed to investigate the Dhulia riots, with a view to the adoption of remedial measures, Mr. Birdwood declined to commit Government on the point while the trial is still proceeding. We believe however, that public opinion will favour an enquiry, after the trial is over, as to where the responsibility rests for the action of the Bhil troops in firing on the crowd, and as to the extent to which this extreme course was demanded by the exigencies of the situation. In regard to the trouble in the Belgaum district, caused by the Berad dacoits, Mr. Birdwood gave assurances which go to show that Government are fully alive to the serious nature of the state of affairs and are taking the needful measures to supress the lawlessness of these people. Mr. Basaprabha put a question which implied that the Berads are driven to deeds of violence by their extreme poverty and want of honest means of livelihood, but Mr. Birdwood declined to admit this hypothesis, or that there was any need to adopt the suggestion of the honourable member to open relief works. No doubt the Governor-in-Council is guided in this attitude by the opinion of the district officers who are best qualified by local knowledge to speak on the subject.

Like the Revenue Member of Council for whom he is acting, Mr. Nugent finds that the curiosity of honourable members in general, and of Mr. Javerilal in particular, regarding the Khandesh abkari farm is insatiable. He had once more to lay down the rule that Government cannot make public their reasons for accepting or rejecting any particular applicant for an abkari contract. Mr. Nugent informed the Council that under the existing system the abkari farms are let to "the persons or firms adjudged to be most likely to manage them satisfactorily," a statement which cannot very readily be reconciled with the complaints made by no less an authority than the Abkari Commissioner as to the mismanagement of the Kandeish farm by the contractor whose lease has now been renewed. Either Government are hoping that the contractor will mend his ways and be wise, or else they think that by going further, and giving the contract into new hands they might fare worse. Mr. Javerilal further drew attention to an alleged irregularity in the abkari administration in the Surat district, and Mr. Nugent promised that it should be enquired into. Another useful question was that through which Mr. Setalvad elicited from Mr. Nugent, the statement that Government are considering the question of initiating legislation for bringing the Mamlatdars' Courts in Sind under some superintending and revisionary jurisdiction, a recent decision having shown that no such jurisdiction exists at present. The subject of the marriage expenses and social customs of the Lewa Kunbees of the Karia District—a question which loomed large in the recent green book on the revision survey settlement of the Anand Taluka—was brought up by Mr. Setalvad, who was informed by Mr. Birdwood that female infanticide among the Lewa Kunbees is not now "believed to be at all prevalent," and that the rules for restricting marriage expenses are evaded by means of private arrangements. Lord Sandhurst's answer to the same honourable member indicated that Government are considering the desirability of providing training colleges for teachers in secondary schools. No one who has given any thought to the subject will deny that great improvement is required in the existing system of selecting and preparing teachers, but in view of the difficulty Government now have in making both ends meet Mr. Setalvad ought not to be very sanguine of seeing any marked change effected at present. Mr. Birdwood very properly declined to lay on the table a copy of the list kept by Government officers of newspapers in which official notices should be advertised. This is a question of purely administrative detail which must be left to the discretion of Government, and its discussion or revision in no way devolves on a non-administrative body like the Legislative Council.

The questions put by Mr. Khare on points of forest and land revenue administration, indicated that the honourable member keeps well in view the representative character of his membership of the Council, for they related almost entirely to the Division for which he sits. One of his interrogations, however, was in reference to a matter of wide general interest, namely, the attitude of the Bombay Government in regard to the bill now before the Supreme Legislative Council giving power to Sessions Judges to require juries to return special verdicts as to particular questions of fact. Mr. Birdwood was unable to satisfy Mr. Khare's curiosity any further than to say that the opinion of judicial officers had been obtained, and the Government of India were being corresponded with on the subject. Undoubtedly the most important pronouncement made by Government at the sitting was that which Mr. Mehta elicited from Mr. Birdwood regarding the vexed question of the desirability or otherwise of framing music rules applicable to the whole Presidency. It seems that under the existing law Government has not the power to frame general rules of the kind. But the mere fact that legislative sanction would have to be given, is not an adequate reason for refusing to take the step provided it is a desirable one. Government are of opinion however that it is not desirable, for they have found on careful enquiry that local customs vary so much as to make it impossible to pass a set of rules suitable for general application. This is the view we have all along taken, and it seems to us that the best method of minimising the chances of disorder is for the District officers to adhere as closely as possible, in the regulation of processions, to well established local customs. Those customs should not be abrogated excepting in cases where it is considered necessary, in the interests of public safety, to curtail the privileges of processions in the matter of playing music in passing places of worship. In towns and villages where this practice has been interdicted by long prescription it should still be disallowed, and very great care should also be exercised in giving processions liberty to change the route they have been accustomed in years past to take. Mr. Tilak, naturally proud of the work of the Provincial Industrial Conference and all its works, drew attention to the Report of the Industrial Survey of the Kolhapur State recently published, and asked whether Government would undertake a similar survey in British districts. Here again the stereotyped reply was given that Government are considering the matter, but have come to no decision thereon. We are not ourselves, disposed to follow the example set elsewhere and to heap contempt and ridicule on the Industrial Conference, for its aims are unquestionably good, and although Government may not see their way to undertake the industrial survey for which Mr. Tilak asks, there is no doubt the Conference is doing useful work in directing the attention of the public, particularly of native capitalists, to the wide field the Western Presidency presents for industrial development.

THE administration report of the Ajmere-Merwara districts for the past year contains an interesting chapter on the management of the forests which has been generally satisfactory. For some time to come, however, it is felt that forest conservancy in Ajmere-Merwara will require, as it has received in past years, sympathetic and judicious treatment, opposed as it still is to the views of ignorant villagers living from hand to mouth. The present Extra Assistant Conservator has done much to explain its benefits, and recent years of scarcity have illustrated them in a practical form in respect to reserves which have provided fodder for cattle when otherwise there would have been none. The increasing value of the forest produce credited to right-holders, the privileged rates at which they are allowed to cut grass, and the patent fact that the object and aim of all conservancy measures it is explained has been not to bring in revenue to Government, but to provide grass and fuel for the people, should in time dissipate the natural prejudice against restrictions however necessary. During the year the two small reserves have been formed on the Nagpahar Range in the Ajmere district, which increased the local area of village reserves from 5,305 to 6,803 acres. These reserves, however, are chiefly in hand under Government management, and there is still great difficulty in inducing villagers to agree to the formation of village reserves. Grazing rules in connection with Mr. Coventry's working plan have been approved by the Chief Commissioner, and in them the policy of restricting grazing in favour of grass cutting has been adhered to, and where grazing is permitted the number of cattle admitted is limited to the ratio, prescribed by Government, of one head to three acres. A revised record of the rights possessed by right-holders, which has been under preparation for some years past, and which was much required, has also been finally approved by the Chief Commissioner. Fire, which destroys thousands of acres of forest in India every year in these districts, burnt 844 acres; this is an unusual increase in the number of fires, and the Commissioner suggests as a useful preventive measure "a provision allowing the recovery of the whole or a part of the damage caused by fire from the village to which a careless or wanton offender belongs." This suggestion appears to the Commissioner worthy of consideration, and will be submitted for the orders of Government, but we question very much whether it can well be applied. Grass has been stacked at certain places in Ajmere-Merwara with the assistance and concurrence of the villagers as a protective measure against fears of scarcity, and altogether the Commissioner has worked for the good of the people, who unfortunately are insufficiently appreciative. When the first reserve was made twenty years ago, it was settled that two-thirds of any possible profits arising from them should be made over to the right-holders whose land was taken for their formation. Their *raison d'etre* was to provide the villagers with grass and fuel, for large timber trees of value will not grow in the forest except in isolated hollows. They are too remote from railways present and prospective to be useful for sleepers even if the right sort of trees were found in them. The same obstacle, it seems, applies to the production of charcoal in considerable quantities. They are too limited in extent to excercise an appreciable climatic influence. The growth in them is limited for the most part to scrub jungle formed of thorny shrubs and a comparatively small growth of dhokra, salur, kalia, gal, and dhak, with here and there an isolated sisam, nim, or babul. The objection of the Public Works Department and of the villagers that in some cases they obstruct the flow of water into the irrigation tanks, on which the prosperity of the country depends, is now the subject of practical test. It was apprehended that if the practically unlimited grazing and cutting previously permitted were allowed to continue, the suppy of grass and fuel in the district would gradually become insufficient to meet increasing local demands. The policy therefore pursued, with interruptions, has been to secure the future by increasing the area reserved, and by restricting the number of cattle admitted to it. So dense are the people, notwithstanding the most liberal concessions granted by Government, especially of late years, in regard to grazing in the reserves, that all forest restrictions are thoroughly disliked. The villagers in the neighbourhood of Rajgarh, for example, at first agreed to set aside 6,000 acres of land for a bir, but afterwards refused, despite all efforts to explain to them the advantages they would derive.

AT the last meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council, Sir Alexander Miller introduced a bill to remove obsolete matter from, and to make some formal amendments in, certain enactments applying to this Presidency in view of the publication of the second and third volumes of the new edition of the Bombay Code. An examination of the schedules of the bill, however, shows that in one respect at least it does something more than to repeal an "obsolete" provision. It is proposed to eliminate from the Municipal Act of 1888 Schedule R, which sets forth a number of "transitory provisions." One of them, however, is still in operation: namely, that which empowers the Standing Committee, with the approval of the Corporation, to grant to the present Municipal Secretary, in addition to his maximum monthly salary of one thousand rupees, a personal allowance not exceeding two hundred rupees monthly in consideration of his long and approved service. To say the least, it will be rather hard on Mr. Barrow if, on account of the passing of a bill to repeal "obsolete enactments," he is deprived of a personal allowance which he has hitherto enjoyed and has well earned, as every past and present member of the Corporation can testify. The attention of the Government of India should be drawn to the arbitrary effect of the removal of this particular provision from the Statute Book.

A POSTPONEMENT of the further hearing of the Dhulia trial has been necessitated by the sudden indisposition of Mr. Sanjana, who has been defending the accused Mahomedans. We learn that other members of the bar in Bombay have been approached with a view to filling up the gap caused by Mr. Sanjana's illness, but that in the case of one or two prominent barristers there has been an indisposition to take up the dropped threads of the case at this stage.

AMONG the passengers who left Bombay by the P. and O. s. s. Thames, on Saturday last, were Lady Westland, wife of the Finance Minister, Colonel W. Aitken, Lieutenant W. Campbell, Lieutenant C. F. Moore, Dewan Mathuradas, Mr. Beni Parshad, and (for Aden) Mr. Kawasji Dinshaw, C. I. E., Mrs. Kawasji, Mr. Sorabjee Kawasjee, and Mr. Dorabshaw Pestonji. Mr. Kawasji has been for the last half-century an extensive merchant and Government contractor, both for military and naval stores, &c., in Aden. After a short visit to Bombay, he returned to Aden on Saturday, when his many friends and relatives gathered together at the Apollo Bunder to bid him and his family *bon voyage* and a speedy return to Bombay. Numerous garlands of flowers and bouquets were presented to him and Mrs. Kavasji by their friends, accompanied with good wishes for their prosperous voyage and excellent health. Among those present at the Bunder were Dustoor Dr. Jamaspji Minocherji and his son, Messrs. Dhunjibhai and Dadabhai Mervanji Jeejibhai, Sorabji N. Cooper, Edulji Rustomji Reporter, Jehangir Hormasji Mody, Mrs. Jehangir and daughters, Pestanji J. H. Mody, Dosabhai Dhunjibhai, Burjorji Palonji Mehrji, Dorabji Dinsha Adenwalla, Ruttonji Bomanji Dubash, Shavaksha R. B. Dubash, &c. After exchanging good wishes and shaking hands with his friends, Mr. Kawasji and family left the bunder in a steam launch for the mail steamer.

ONE more of the dwindling band of Mutiny veterans passes away with the death of Surgeon-General Irvine. In the stormy days of '57 Irvine was in medical charge of the Royal Artillery (Maude's) with Havelock's column, and was present at the numerous actions during the march from Fattehpore, as well as at the relief and defence of Lucknow. He was also with Outram's force in the Alumbagh from November 1857 to March 1858, and at the siege and capture of Lucknow by Lord Clyde. Dr. Irvine was for many years Civil Surgeon of Allahabad.

A VIENNA correspondent telegraphs: Recent telegrams from Hong Kong report a rising of the Mohammedans in Southern China. I learn the following particulars about these people, and the causes they have for discontent. The rising is in the two provinces of Kang Si and Yunnan, the latter bordering on Burma and Tonkin. More than fifteen million Mohammedans live in these provinces. They speak and dress after the manner of the Chinese, but they distinguish themselves by wearing a blue hat. Arabic, being the language of the Coran, is known to many. They have repeatedly revolted against China, the last time being forty years ago, when they shook off the Chinese yoke for twenty years. They then proclaimed a notable named Suleiman as Emperor. He resided in the town of Tarifa, called Tali-Fu by the Chinese, and had an army of 30,000 men. He was desirous of establishing some sort of connection with European States, but at that time neither France nor England bordered on China. In 1874 a Chinese army marched into Yunnan and took the town of Tarifa, Suleiman fled, and died soon afterwards. His son, Hassan, is still alive in India, and the Mohammedans are anxious to make him their Sovereign. They would, however, be willing to pay China tribute if they could get rid of the Chinese officials, who persecute and misgovern them, and outrage their religious feelings. Sultan Abdul Aziz was about to send a special embassy to Pekin in their behalf in 1876, but his sudden death prevented him from carrying into effect this intention.

WITH deep regret a contempory announces the death of Mrs. Colquhoun Grant, who has been for over thirty years Superintendent of the Military Orphan School, Calcutta. Mrs. Grant was the widow of Captain Walter Colquhoun Grant, 2nd Dragoon Guards, and eldest daughter of the late Ven'ble John Williams, Archdeacon of Cardigan.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN CHINA.

GERMAN FLEET ORDERED TO SWATOW.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

The German men-of-war on the China station have been ordered to proceed to Swatow. One of them goes to the Port of Shantung, where there are numerous Catholic Missions under German protection.

BRITISH WAR SHIPS PROCEED UP THE YANGTSE.

The *Times'* Shanghai correspondent telegraphs that her Majesty's ship Aeolus is going to Wuchang, and that four more British war ships will ascend the River Yangtse to-day.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO INDIA.

The Earl and Countess Spencer will leave England at the end of October, for India, on a six months' visit.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS QUESTION.

In a speech made by the Marquis of Londonderry, at Ripon, yesterday, his Lordship said that the efficiency of the House of Lords was a question of immense importance, and he hoped sincerely that the Unionist party would grapple with it and place the House on a sounder basis than at present.

THE CHITRAL RELIEFS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 28.

The 12th B. I. will leave Nowshera for Bareilly, on relief by the 37th Dogras, on 3rd October, from the Chitral force.

The evacuation of Khar, on the 30th instant, has been sanctioned.

The Gordon Highlanders left Nowshera for Pindi in two trains on the 27th instant.

MILITARY STAFF CHANGES.

Captain Beresford, 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers, at present an attache in the Office of the Director of Military Education at Simla, proceeds to Ranikhet to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjudant-General for Instruction, *vice* Major Sherston, appointed officiating Assistant Adjutant-General at Army Head-Quarters.

THE MILITARY MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Sir H. Brackenbury, Military Member of Council, will arrive at Madras on the 29th November, and leave on the 1st December in the Canning, for Port Blair, arriving there on the 5th idem.

CRUISE OF R. I. M. S. CANNING.

The Canning will continue her voyage to Rangoon, after shipping 50 tons of Pyimana timber required for the Bombay Dockyard.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL'S TOUR.

The following is the revised notification of the tour of the Director-General of Military Works:—He leaves Simla on the 10th November, visiting Pathankote, Dharmsala, Bakloh, Dalhousie, Quetta, Sukkur, Karachi, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Jhansi, Bombay, Bangalore, Wellington, Calcutta, Allahabad, Pachmarhi, Jubbulpur, Roorki, Chakrata, Saharanpur, Kasauli, Dagshai, Sabathu and Salon, and returning to Simla on the 24th March.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The following is a review of the administration report of the Indian Telegraph Department:—

The expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 7,83,307; and the capital outlay to Rs. 5,73,84,276. The net additions made during the year to the systems maintained by the Telegraph Department amounted to 1,941 miles of line and 4,001 miles of wire. The operations of the department continue satisfactory. The revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 80,39,675, being an increase of Rs. 32,369 over the figures of the previous year. The net receipts amounted to Rs. 23,46,457, showing a decrease of Rs. 356, 81. There is general improvement under all heads with the exception of receipts from the canals and railway, which show a decrease of nearly four lakhs of Rupees. The number of private Inland telegrams increased by over a lakh and a-half of Rupees. Private traffic is still continuing to exhibit a rapid progress. In Foreign private telegrams there is an increase of nearly a lakh and a-half of Rupees. The revenue from Trans-Indian traffic exhibits a satisfactory rise. The strength of the Signalling Establishment is 3,425. The number of Telegraphic Money Orders also shows a favourable increase. The number of Inland press telegrams shows a very slight increase.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Home Department—The Century School is affiliated to the Calcutta University.

Revenue Department—In the interests of the Public Service, Veterinary-Lieutenant Lardner is transferred from Bombay to the Punjab.

Military Department—Colonel D. Hutchinson, Captain Stewart, and Lieutenant Hogg are appointed to the Chitral Garrison Staff.

Major Barrett is appointed as Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Staff, *vice* Major Martin.

Brevet-Major Clark-Kennedy to be Assistant Commissary General, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Franklin, retired.

The tenure of appointment of Captain Bicknell, Assistant Superintendent, Small Arms Factory, Kirkee, is extended for five years.

The following Officers are admitted on the Staff Corps:—N. Coghill, A. Chetty, H. Turton, and J. Furney.

Major-General Sir James Browne is admitted to Colonel's allowance.

Staff Corps—To be Majors—Captains Evans, G. Younghusband, J. Smith, and A. Burn.

To be Lieutenants—Ricketts and Davidson-Horston.

Marine Department—Commander Chandler is appointed as Commander of the 2nd Grade, *vice* Edwards, deceased.

To be Commanders, 3rd Grade:—Lieutenants G. Baugh, L. Warden, and T. Berry.

To be Lieutenants—Second-Lieutenants Farewell and Gibson.

Public Works Department—W. Shortt, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is granted 12 months' leave, on medical certificate.

THE MALAKHAND BRIGADE.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 28.

General Waterfield, Commanding the Malakhand Brigade, reports direct to army headquarters at Simla, from where all orders issue to him. Major Deane, the Political Officer, is also placed directly under the Foreign Office, who controls all matters connected with the arrangements of Chitral. Sanction has been accorded to a revised scheme for the occupation of Malakhand. The Swat river crossing work is proceeding rapidly. Fortified posts and a new bridge have been completed over the river near Chitral. As all supplies have crossed the pass, the postal service is working satisfactorily, and no necessity exists for patrolling.

Colonel Hutchinson concentrates troops at Drosh Fort.

CORDITE EXPERIMENTS.

Experiments with cordite have proved so satisfactory that all black powder is to be used up forthwith by immediate issue to troops, with a view to cordite being supplied in future.

RELIGIOUS GATHERING AT AJMERE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMERE, Sept. 26.

Dharm Mohotsava, the great religious assemblage, had its first sessions from 11 to 4 in Maharajs Kishengarh's Gardens. There was a large audience, which filled up the spacious pavilion. Delegates from Bombay, the Punjab, N.-W.-P., Bengal, Sindh, Deccan, Rajputana, and other parts representing historic faith, were present. Professor Salagram Shastri as president of the reception committee delivered his welcome address, and the secretary submitted his report. Rai Bahadur Shamsunderlall, Prime Minister of Kishangarh State, was appointed moderator, and delivered his inaugural address. Responses were given on behalf of the delegates by Nityanand Brahmachari, of Arya Samaj, Virchund Gandhi, of the Jain Association, Mr. Banerji Upadhya, Roman Catholics, and Nagarkar and Nandlal Banerji, of the Brahmo Samaj, and Doctor Luchmi Narain Gulabchand, Jain, M. A. The addresses were delivered on Sanatandharm by Viyas Brijballabhji, representing the Nimarak, on Vallabh faith by Adhikarji, of Nathdwara, on Vedant by Swami Brahmanand, and on Sikhism, by Bhai Jawahir Singh. Great enthusiasm was shown by the audience. A spirit of tolerance and perfect receptivity and amity prevailed. The meeting adjourned till to-morrow morning.

Sept. 28.

The second day's proceedings passed off as successfully as the first day's. The audience was large, respectable, and representative. The spacious pavilion being well filled. Mr. Fatehchand, barrister-at-law, and extra Assistant Commissioner, was elected as moderator. The following lectures were delivered:—On Christianity, by Mr. Banerji; Jainism, by Mr. Virchand Gandhi and Lala Gulabchand, M.A.; Vedantism, by Dr. Luchmandas; Mahomedanism, by Moulvi Muradali; Vedantism, by Rai Chuttanlall, Deputy Collector; Moksh, by Swami Sunderdas; Radaswami faith, by Dr. Dwarkanath; Aryasamaj, by Baldeoprasad; Sikhism, by Bhai Jamahirsinghji; Theistic confession of faith, by the Honourable Mr. Justice Ranade (read by the moderator). Perfect harmony and amity prevailed throughout the proceedings. At 5-15 the Upadhai Mangaldasji Adhikari, of Nathdwara, gave a tea-party to the delegates and the gentry of Ajmere. Adhikariji is a man of very good education. He takes very great interest in religious and social matters, and his presence here has given a great moral support to the success of the Mohotsava. The distinguished visitors were the Rev. Dr. Husband, Father Charles, the Rev. Tarachand Rao Bahadur, G. R. Khandekar, Judical Assistant Commissioner, Rai Barnodarlal, C. A. C., and Bakhshi Khumansingh, C.I.E.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, Sept. 29.

The French mail steamer Eridan, from Calcutta, and German mail steamer Oldenberg, from China, arrived.

The French mail steamerSydney, from China, arrived.

The Florio and Rubattino Company's s. s. Bisagno, from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong (to-day), the 28th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 13-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	107 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	60 7/8
Bar Silver	30 9-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	101,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	1,900	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	12,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	2,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton	1,036,000	„
„ „ Surats	31,000	„

MILITARY NEWS.

It has been decided to close the cantonment hospital at Wellington.

The 43rd Field Battery leaves Barrackpore for Bombay on the 7th October, and embarks for England on the 16th idem.

Sanction has been given to the appointment of 1 rest camp officer at Rawalpindi during the return of the Chitral troops.

The 41st Field Battery arrives in Bombay from England on the 9th October and proceeds by rail to Barrackpore, arriving there on the 21st idem.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Burton, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, 3rd Regiment of Bengal Lancers, for four months. Pension service 31st year, commenced 11th June, 1895.

Captain O'Leary arrived at Kasauli from Chitral on the 24th instant, and resumed his duties of Inspector of Army Signalling. Captain Steele who has been officiating rejoins his regiment.

The Government of India have accepted the proposal of the Inspector-General of the Civil Veterinary Department for an increase of five stallions to the sanctioned strength for India, three being obtained by importation and two purchased in India during 1896-97.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India:—1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Lieutenant R. Byron, for six months on urgent private affairs. 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders.—Lieutenant W. Campbell, for six months on private affairs.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, the following changes will take place:—Royal Artillery.—Second Lieutenant D. Deane has been transferred from No. 6 Company, Eastern Division, to No. 16 Company, Western Division, *vice* Bowen, appointed to the Indian Ordnance Department.

The undermentioned Officers are granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of their being struck off duty:—Colonel A. Fishe, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, 8th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service 32nd year, commenced 15th January 1895.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Lieutenant E. B. C. Boddam, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, for one year. Pension service 8th year commenced 5th April 1895.

Captain G. W. Massey, 2nd Royal Irish Rifles, proceeding Home on transfer to Regimental Depot, is appointed to do duty with Troops leaving for England in Hired Transport "Victoria," sailing on the 10th October 1895, and will proceed to Deolali forthwith for duty. The Hired Transport "Victoria" is reported to have left Port Said on the 21st instant, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 2nd proximo.

The undermentioned Officers are granted leave out of India:—1st Battalion Scottish Rifles.—Captain H. F. Churchill, for six months, on urgent private affairs. Royal Engineer.—Lieutenant A. B. R. Hildebrand for twelve months, on private affairs. Royal Artillery.—Captain H. Guthrie-Smith, 2nd Field Battery for 12 months on private affairs from the date of sailing of the 43rd Field Battery R. A. 2nd Battalion Essex Regiment.—Lieutenant W. H. Wreford-Brown, for twelve months, on private affairs. East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Major (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel) E. Weatherdon, V. D. on private affairs to 1st September 1895.

The following appointments are sanctioned:—9th Bengal Lancers.—Captains A. G. Peyton and S. F. Crocker move up in grade succession, *vice* Angelo seconded, Captain G. P. Brasier-Creagh to be Squadron Commander, *sub. pro. tem.*; Lieutenant B. C. W. Lukin to be permanent Squadron Officer. 5th Bombay Cavalry.—Captain C. H. Lewis to move up in grade succession, *vice* Owen, deceased; Lieutenant R. P. S. Rooke to be Squadron Commander; Lieutenant W. H. Cobham to be Adjutant; Lieutenant C. A. F. Hosken to be permanent Squadron Officer. 12th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant F. J. Fraser, 5th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer as a temporary measure. 30th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant G. Drage, Staff Corps, to be permanent Wing Officer.

POONA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 28.

The meeting has been brought to a most successful conclusion with some of the finest racing ever witnessed in the Presidency.

1st Race.—"Selling Race"—Rs. 500 from the Fund. For all horses. Weight—Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st.; 4 lbs. added or deducted for each Rs. 100 above or below that sum. Lowest selling price Rs. 600. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Entrance.—Rs. 30. To close and name at 8 a.m. the day before the race. Distance.—5 furlongs.

Mr Fair's b aus m Miss Dolly, Rs 1200, 8st 9lbs, Robinson ... 1
Mr Hadden's br w g Orlando, Rs 150, 10st, Wool ... 2
Mr Deane's bl w m Gwendoline, Rs 600, 6st 13lbs, Southall, 3
Major Hewat's b aus geld Yule Tide, Rs 800, 8st, Pugh ... 0

Betting: 5 to 4 Miss Dolly: 2 to I against Orlando: 4 to 1 against the rest.

A good start. Orlando lying behind until the third furlong post when he rushed and down the straight a good race ensued, Orlando and Miss Dolly making the pace hot and running neck and neck, Gwendoline close up, Yule Tide handy. The favourite just managed to catch the judge's eye by the shortest of heads from Orlando. Time—1 min. 5 secs.

2nd Race,—"The Consolation Handicap."—Rs. 700 from the fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 30 for each horse declared to start. For all Arabs and C. B.'s which have started during the meeting and not won. Weight—Handicap. Top weight to be at the discretion of the Stewards. Entrance—Rs. 50 H. F. To close and name at 8 a.m. the day before the race. Distance.—1¼ mile.

Aga Junghi Shah,s ch a h Red Jacket, 9st 4lbs, Robinson... 1
Nawab Kamal Khan and Mr Framji Dorabji's ch a h Pekin II, 9st 7lbs, Pugh ... 2
Col Desraj Urs' br ch g The Moor, 9st 6lbs Greenhalgh... 3
Mr Ali bin Ameer's g a h Kohinoor, 8st 2lbs, Ebrahim ... 0

Betting.—2 to 1 against Pekin II and Red Jacket; 3 to 1 against the rest.

The four went away in a fair start. The Moor was slightly leading, red Jacket and Pekin were in close and Kohinoor was third. At the bend, The Moor was beaten, Pekin and Red Jacket came up, Pekin again lost pace on sand, and Red Jacket won by a head. The Moor a bad third. Time 2 min. 26¼ secs.

3rd. Race.—"The Kirkee Cup."—Rs. 700 from the fund with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 30 for each pony declared to start. Second pony to receive Rs. 100 from the starting stake and the third pony to save his entry and starting stake. For all ponies that have started during the meeting. Forced for all pony winners during the meeting at an entrance of Rs. 50. Optional to losers of the meeting at an entrance of Rs. 30. H. F. Top weight to be at the discretion of the Stewards. To close and name at 8 a. m. the day before the race. Weight—Handicap. Distance.—Seven furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Taleb's ch a p Nusser, 8st 4lbs, C B Mahomed ... 1
Capt F L Owen's g a p Haughty Boy, 8st 9lbs, Pugh ... 2
Mr Devaraj Urs' g a p Shaman, 7st 9lbs, Southall ... 3
Mr Allen's b w geld Forest Lodge, 10st 11, Mr Locke ... 0
Capt Ross' b n e m Zenobia, 9st 11lbs, Robinson ... 0
Col Beaver's b a p Success, 8st 11lbs Aga S Shah ... 0
Mr D E Sassoon's b a p Phillip, 7st Pillajee ... 0
Mr D E Sasson's g a p Nadir, 9st 13lbs, Kemmad ... 0

Betting: 2 to 1 agaisnt Success and Haughty Boy; 3 to 1 against Forest Lodge and Zenobia; 5 to 1 against Shaman; 8 to 1 against Nusser; 12 to 1 against the rest.

After a false start, the field got away excellent start, with an Zenobia jumping ahead closely followed by Nusser, Haughty Boy and Nadir. Nusser took the lead after going a furlong and then a regular clinking pace was cut out. At the bend the field were in a bunch and down the straight Nusser, Haughty Boy, Zenobia, and Shaman raced hard, Nusser winning easy by a length. Time—I min. 39 secs.

4th Race.—"The Galloway Handicap"—Rs. 750 from the fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 30 for each horse declared to start. The second horse to save his entry and starting sweep. For all Arab and C. B. galloways, and other classes 13-3 and under. Forced for winners at an entrance of Rs. 50. Optional to Arab and C. B. galloways and 13-3 other classes losers of the meeting at an entrance of Rs. 30 H. F. Entries to close and name at 8 a.m. the day before the race. Top weight to be at the discretion of the Stewards. Distance.—1½ mile.

Mr Ali bin Ameer's, b a gal Fakeer, 9st 5lbs, Ebraium ... 1
H H the Maharajah of Kolhapur's, ch a gal Shere Ali 6st 12lbs Pillajee ... 2
Mr Essau bin Khaliffa's b a gal Nepaul 9st 2lbs Greenhalgh. 3
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's b a gal Manilla, 9st 7lbs Pugh ... 0
Messrs A B C's b a gal Mizzie 9st, Robinson ... 0
Mr Abdul Moshin Ameer's g a gal Hakim, 7st 12lbs, Gibbs. 0
Mr Hajee Hoosein's b a gal Fareed, 7st 10lbs, Sallay ... 0
Mr Essan Khaliffa's b a gal Kaiser, 7st 5lbs Southall ... 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Nepaul; 3 to 1 against Fakeer and Manilla; 4 to 1 against Hakim and Shere Ali; 8 to 1 against Kaiser; 10 to 1 against Fareed.

At the start Kaiser went away and the field were running in a bunch. Near the one-mile post Shere Ali, Nepaul, and Hakim were behind Kaiser, and this order was maintained till the bend. At the home turn Fakeer came away from the cluster, took a clear lead and won by a clear length. Time 2 min. 56 secs.

5th Race.—"The Winners' Handicap."—Rs. 1,000 from the fund with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. The second horse to receive Rs. 100 from the starting stake, and the third horse to save his stakes. For all Arab and C. B. winners during the meeting. Forced for all Arab and C. B. winners during the meeting, (winners of Pony Galloway Selling, and Closed Races excepted) at an entrance of Rs. 50. Optional to all Arab and C. B. losers of the meeting at an entrance of Rs. 30. H. F. To close and name at 8 a.m. the day before the race. Top weight to be at the discretion of the Stewards, Weight—Handicap. Distance—2 miles.

The Desai of Mungssill's g a h Soocab, 8st 10lbs, Mirza ... 1
Mr H E A W's g a h Martaban, 10st 2lbs, Mr Looke ... 2
H H Aga Khan's b a h Ladas, 8st 4lbs, Robinson ... 3
Mr H E A W's ch a h Cæsar, 9st 6lbs, Luchman ... 0
Mr M N G's ch cb m Duchess, 8st 13lbs, Ryder ... 0
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's b a h Sultan II, 7st 12lbs, Pugh ... 0
Col Steven's b a h The Bey, 7st 12lbs, Wool ... 0

It was an open race. At the start Sultan took the lead, and was followed by Cæsar, Duchess and Soocab, Martaban, and the Bey were last, at the fourth furlong post Soocab led Duchess pressing Martaban third place, Ladas in waiting. Down the pace was pretty hot, considering the distance they had come, but Soocab took the front position at the post from Martaban. Ladas good third. Time—3min 53½secs.

6th Race.—"A Match."—Rs. 500. Distance.—5 furlongs.

Mr Cowasjee Burjorjee ch a p Japan, 9st 3lbs, Nameh ... 1
Mr H E A W's g a p Shahzada, 8st 5lbs, Luchman ... 2

Betting: 3 to 1 on Shahzada; 2 to 1 against Japan.

Shahzada was made a hot favourite. The pair went off to a good start and were running abreast till the bend. At the home turn Japan came out and winning easy No time taken.

POLO.

There will be a game this evening, at 4-30 p.m. The following will be the sides:—

(1) Poona Horse vs. Bombay Nos. 3 and 4, and Paigah Nos. 1 and 2.

(2) Paigah Team vs. Bombay Nos. 1 and 2, and Poona Horse Nos. 3 and 4.

(3) Bombay Gymkhana vs. Poona Horse Nos. 1 and 2, and Paigah Nos. 3 and 4.

(4) Poona Horse vs. Bombay Nos. 1 and 2, and Paigah Nos. 3 and 4.

(5) Paigah Team vs. Bombay Nos. 3 and 4, and Poona Horse Nos. 1 and 2.

(6) Bombay Gymkhana vs. Poona Horse Nos. 3 and 4, and Paigah Nos. 1 and 2.

Both white and coloured jerseys should be brought.

Poona Horse play the Paigah Team on Wednesday, at 4-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana a bye.

A sad accident occurred on the Triftjoch on August 30th. Early on the morning of that day two English ladies, Miss Sampson and Miss Growse, left the Riffelalp hotel with the intention of ascending the Rothhorn. They had reached the Triftjoch, but at a later hour than they intended, when a falling stone struck Miss Sampson and killed her. Miss Growse happily escaped.

Noticing how unpopular the coming exhibition in Paris already is, the "Figaro" is collecting opinions of men of light and leading about it. Aurelien Scholl calls it a six months' Sunday. Why not a six month's Bank Holiday? Pierre Veron says "the ugliest invention of the age is the Universal Exhibition." Philibert Audibert and Andre Theuriet share his opinion; they lift up their voices against the wandalism of M. Picard's plan, which involves the mutilation of the Champs-Elyisees. M. Barres predicts that the exhibition saturnalia of 1,900 will be the last. The country is sick of exhibitions, which are meant merely to throw dust in its eyes and open a field for jobbery. M. Arsene Houssaye did not sit for nothing at the feet of Victor Hugo. He calls universal exhibition "the ultima ratio of the fraternity of peoples, and the ultimate expression of art. Why turn down into night by sweeping off the fetes of the eyes and mind."

FRONTIER SKETCHES.

[By "The Subaltern."]

I.—THE LARAM GHOSTS.

It was not the result of a "big night." One does not have "big nights" on service. It is more usual to fill one's stomach with an assortment of tinned vegetables, and go to bed at ten o'clock.

However, that night my humble tent on the top of the Laram Pass was absolutely filled with ghosts. They did not gibber, nor fool about with chains as I had thought ghosts were in the habit of doing. On the contrary, they camped out pleasantly on the floor of the tent, and I could see my sponge and a tin of tobacco through the abdomen of one of them.

I asked them why they had chosen me as a person to be interviewed, and they replied unanimously that it was on account of my reputation for cast-iron veracity, for my unswerving truthfulness. I felt that, for the first time in my life, I was understood.

In answer to my enquiries as to why they had not brought along the rusty chains, old feudal castles and rustling silk dresses (which are the usual appendages of self-respecting ghosts), they replied that, considering all the troops were on a short allowance of kit, they had thought it only right to cut down their own baggage as much as possible. I learnt that the baggage allowed a ghost on the Spectral Field Service Equipment Scale was 0 in ether. A gentlemanly-looking ghost, who announced himself as the "Ghost of the Next Home Rule Government," informed me that he was due in England on the 12th August, when Members of Parliament were to sit again and hatch out some of the rotten eggs which had been thrown at them during the elections. He asked me what I thought would be the result of the deliberations?

I replied that, little as I knew about politics and Liberal-Unionists (who, from their name, might be easily mistaken for "Open-handed Inmates of a Workhouse"), I had no doubt but that the result would be, as usual, foolish in the extreme.

He smiled a sad little smile.

Another ghost told me that he was the phantom of a dead Swati, and asked what the blazes I meant by coming into his country, killing him and camping upon his rice-fields? I answered that he must be under a misapprehension; that I regarded his country as the most forsaken spot I had ever been in, full of nothing but flies; and that he was welcome to take back any portion of it that I personally had unwittingly annexed. I urged upon him, if he really wished to make his country worth the trouble of annexing, the necessity of building a theatre, making a polo ground, and starting soda-water and ice factories. I pointed out to him that on no occasion have the English been known to capture or take prisoner a country where there was but little chance of starting amateur theatricals, and having a good time. I proved to him conclusively that Britannia, far from ruling the waves of his native rivers, was much more likely to waive her rule over them when she found that the fish in them were like packets of needles—unfit for "human nature's daily food." He seemed but partially convinced.

In the person of afrowsy phantom, who sat upon an old wine-case, I recognised the compiler of a far-famed dictionary. From the care-worn appearance of the old wraith I judged that he had spent many years of his former life in going about the world trying to get people to buy copies of his dictionary; accompanied by a well-meaning though boresome individual, who took down all his remarks on a shirt-cuff. Whilst I watched him he appeared to be placidly eating soup through a hole in a table-cloth. He told me that his object in coming on the campaign was to pick up new applications of the word "Damn" (and its derivatives) for the new edition of his work. He had heard the word used in three new ways in camp that evening, and was consequently jubilant.

"Sir," he said to me, starting up and wiping his hands on my towel, "let us take a walk down Panjkora."

However, the dawn was breaking, and I was obliged to postpone this picnic until another occasion. I offered them a "pass" out of camp, as I did not want any of them shot by mistake.

They said it was quite unnecessary, and "passed" without anyone seeing them.

II.—DAMPOOL SMITH.

His real name was Dalrymple Smith, but after his distressing eccentricities of the hot weather before last he was always called by the other name. It suited him better.

He was made about inventing things; had a great deal more money than was proper for him—I could have done no end of good in the world with some of it,—and he occupied the bungalow next to mine.

The first year of my acquaintance with him he invented nothing more foolish than bells which refused to ring, and match-boxes, of which the chief peculiarity was that no earthly match could be made to light on them.

However, the hot weather before last he became greatly interested in methods for escaping the heat of the plains. It was a subject, so to speak, forced on his notice. He told me that he wanted to find some means of getting into the cool without having to go to the hills for it. This ended in the usual foolishness—he bought a balloon.

The balloon was attached by a long rope to the roof of his bungalow, and every night he used to take what he called "a trip to the welkin," and ascend into the firmament to a height of 6,000ft. to sleep. Every morning his bearer used to send him up his clothes by means of a pulley and rope, and he would descend by a parachute fully-accoutred on to the back of his pony, and ride down to parade. Unfortunately, one night when he was snoozing peacefully in the upper atmosphere, a violent wind struck the balloon, which parted from its mooringrope and carried off Dampool Smith into a part of the country with which he was quite unacquainted. When he awoke he found himself floating over a large building; and hastily letting the gas out of the balloon he descended, and discovered that he had been brought up in the Bareilly Lunatic Asylum. When the authorities found him prowling around in his pyjamas, they wanted to keep him there.

It took him two days to get back to his regiment, and on his arrival he was promptly put under arrest for having been absent without leave. They also cut his pay for the two days he had been absent. He tried to square this by refusing to pay more than half the rent of his bungalow, stating that, as he had not slept in it at night for a month, he had really only occupied it for two weeks in point of time. However, the proprietor proved that Smith had, at any rate, used the roof of the bungalow to attach his balloon to; and this constituting occupation, he had to pay up.

Perhaps the forsakenest of his many forsaken inventions was the Automatic Bhisti. He said that it was a nuisance having to constantly charge out of the bungalow on a hot day, and shout to the *bhisti* for water whenever one wanted a tub. So he invented a kind of clockwork thing with cranks and levers connected with a small reservoir on the roof, and on his touching a knot the Automatic Bhisti would scuffle into the bath-room and fill up the bath.

One day he touched the knob, the automaton filled up the bath, and Dampool Smith got into it. Something must have gone wrong with the mechanism, for hardly had he begun to sponge himself than the Automatic Bhisti walked in again, and discharged a kerosine-oil tin of cold water over him. Smith thought this rather a good joke at first, but when the door opened and the automaton entered with another supply of water, he closed with him. It is, of course, useless to try and wrestle with a thing made of iron; and the automaton, after a brief struggle, shot Smith backwards into his tub and soused him with cold water.

As he did not see the point of remaining there, having one bath after another through all eternity, as soon as the Bhisti had made his exit Smith climbed out of the bath and went for his scatter-gun. He returned just in time to find the Automatic Bhisti weighing in with his fourth watery instalment, and promptly discharged both barrels of his gun into the automaton's stomach.

There was a terrific explosion, which knocked Smith silly—sillier than he was before, if possible—and the Automatic Bhisti sailed out through the roof, carrying with him the tub and portions of the walls of the bungalow.

Dampool Smith has not invented anything since.

DOUBLE MARRIAGE AT THE CATHEDRAL.

The dullness, from a social point of view, of this period of the year in Bombay was relieved on Saturday by the marriage, at the Cathedral, of two daughters of Mr. F. D. Stranack, the manager of the Commercial Land and Mortgage Bank. The eldest daughter, Mabel Lilian, was married to Mr. Richard Paterson Brown, of the Oriental Life Assurance Company, and the second daughter, Dora Helen, to Mr. Andrew Robertson, of the National Bank of India, Madras branch. Considerable interest was manifested in the happy event, and a good number of friends and acquaintances assembled in the Cathedral to testify by their presence to their good wishes for the prosperity and happiness of the young people. The eldest of the two sisters, who was led up to the altar by her father, wore a gown of white corded silk, trimmed with chiffon, lace, and orange blossoms. The skirt and train were draped with her mother's wedding veil, of handsome Limerick lace, white tulle veil, and wreath of orange blossoms. Her chief ornaments were a pearl necklace with pearl, and diamond pendant, the gift of the bridegroom, and she carried a white shower bouquet, tied with white ribbon, also given by Mr. Brown. Her sister, the other bride, was charmingly attired in a similar dress, with white tulle veil and wreath of orange blossoms, fastened with a diamond crescent, the gift of the bridegroom, who had also presented to her the large shower bouquet she carried. The bridesmaids were Miss Violet Stranack, Miss Beryl Stranack, Miss Moorhouse, Miss Phythian, Miss Gladys Stranack, and Miss Muriel Cole. The four ladies first named were attired in dresses of white spotted muslin, with muslin fichus, trimmed with lace, and white satin ribbons. They wore large white lace picture hats, trimmed with white crysanthemums, and white satin ribbon. The two small bridesmaids, Miss Gladys Stranack and Miss Muriel Cole, wore white muslin, and lace, Dutch bonnets. Each bridesmaid wore a three-bar gold brooch, set with pearls, the gifts of Mr. R. Paterson Brown, and gold bangles, with raised letters, I. B. H. A. R., Greek words for "I witness this," gifts of Mr. A. Robertson. The four elder bridesmaids carried boquets of pink and white roses, tied with pink ribbons, while the two little ones carried baskets of pink roses, tied with pink ribbon. Mr. E. F. Allum presided at the organ, and played a suitable selection on the arrival of the bridal party. The Rev. F. N. Hill, Senior Presidency Chaplain, was the officiating clergyman. The brides were given away by their father, while Mr. F. N. Stranack, of Murree, their eldest brother, was bestman to Mr. Brown, that function in Mr. Robertson's case being discharged by Mr. A. Angus, of Delhi. During the service, which was fully choral, "The Voice that Breathed o'er Eden" was sung, and at its conclusion Mr. Allum played the Wedding March. Amongst the guests invited to the ceremony, and to the reception, which afterwards took place at Mr. Stranack's home, Malabar Hill, were: Surgeon-Colonel and Miss Hughes, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Dimmock, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Hawthornthwaite, Mr. and Mrs. J. O'Connell, Mr. and Mrs. O'Callaghan, Captain and Mrs. Black, R.I.M., Captain and Mrs. Head, R.A., Mr. and Mrs. Plinston, Surgeon-Captain and Mrs. J. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Leask, Mrs. Childe, Mr. and Mrs. Uloth, Mr. and Mrs. Phythian, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. J. Greaves, Mr. and Mrs. H. Greaves, Miss Brownson, Rev. R. M. and Miss Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Squire, Miss Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Cole, Miss Bromley, Mr. T. Bromley (jnr.), Mr. Marshall Reid, Mr. J. Douglas, Mr. J. P. Orr, Mr. N. A. Foulkes, Mr. A. Jackson, Hon. Forbes Hemphill, Lieutenant A. L. Barrett, Mr. Agnew Turner, Mr. Harry Williams, Mr. G. R. Lowndes, Mr. F. A. Prevost, Mr. N. H. Beddy, Mr. R. H. Vincent (jnr.), Mr. Harry John, Mr. T. J. Bennett, Mr. H. Gray, Captain F. Whittall (Bolaram), Surgeon-Major Crimmin, V.C., Mr. and Mrs. W. Thacker, Mr. E. Yeo, Mr. N. Blount, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhai Visram, C.I.E., Mr. W. Playfair, and Mr. H. J. Rustomjee. The wedding presents, which were duly inspected by the guests, were numerous and costly. Mr. and Mrs. Brown drove away from the bungalow amidst hearty demonstration of goodwill, to catch the two o'clock train for Khandalla, where they will spend their honeymoon; and Mr. and Mrs. Robertson left by the same train for Bangalore Mrs. Brown's travelling dress was of heliotrope crepon, trimmed with white guipure insertion, white chip fancy straw hat, with white wings, and heliotrope flowers. Mrs. Robertson wore a white alpaca dress, trimmed with white lace, and a large white chip picture hat, trimmed with white plumes and deep heliotrope flowers.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* ISLAM GYMKHANA.

This fixture was played off on Saturday, on the Gymkhana ground. The English team was a combination of the first and second XI., but with Hair and Reynolds to lead the attack they were certainly more than a match for the Islamites. The latter were handicapped by the absence of three of their regular good players, namely, Abban, Gullia, and K. S. Ali. The Mahomedans were given the benefit of the wicket first, but they made a very poor show, their innings being concluded with a total of 56 runs. The Bombay Gymkhana responded with a total of 158, which would have been larger had not Reynolds retired with a brilliant innings of 66. He played his usually excellent game, but not quite without blemishes, as he gave a few chances, which, however, were not accepted. The Islam fielding was very loose. They should pay special attention to this department of the game, remembering that its study in a great way explains the progress of Parsee cricket. The Islam 2nd innings was an improvement on the first, but the team all succumbed feebly to Hair, who in the two innings claimed 13 wickets for 48 runs. The match was lost by over a hundred runs on the result of the first innings, but if there had been a little more time at the disposal of the Gymkhana, the defeat would have been a still more severe one as they had only two wickets to take when time was called.

The following are the scores and analysis:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
A M Tyabji, b Reynolds	7	b Reynolds	5
M M Ali, run out	3	not out	5
Ali S Ali, c Reynolds, b Hair	4	b Hair	4
Aba, b Hair	12	run out	10
Shafli, c Tayebji, b Hair	2	b Hair	0
H C Tyabji, b Hair	1	b Hair	27
Ibrahim Rahimtula, b Hair	9	b Hair	21
M B Kazrani, b Hair	0	b Hair	3
Sh Hoosain, c Haydon, b Reynolds	11	To bat.	
A K Heptula, l-b-w Reynolds	1		
Ismail Ahmedi, not out	0	b Hair	2
Extras	5	Extras	5
Total	55	Total	84

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	B	R	M	W	B	R	M	W
R K Hair	60	22	4	7	80	25	4	6
H Reynolds	55	28	2	2	20	9	0	1
Douglas					25	19	0	0
Macbeth					20	14	1	0
Mackay					10	11	1	0

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

H Reynolds retired	66
A P Gould, b A Tyabji	1
R A Nugent, b Tyabji	6
Capt Remington, b Tyabji	37
Capt Holland, c Ismail, b Tyabji	20
Lt Haydon, b Aba	8
Macbeth, l-b-w Aba	0
MacCausland, l-b-w Tyabji	9
Hair, b Aba	1
Douglas, b Sh Hoosain	3
Mackay, not out	5
Extras	2
Total	153

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Sh Hoosain	41	22	1	1
A N Tyabji	90	70	2	5
S C Tyabji	45	30	3	0
Aba	45	13	4	2
M M Ali	35	27	1	0

It is reported that the Hamburg-American Steamship Company has ordered from Messrs. Harlann and Wolff, Belfast, a twin-screw steamer of no less than twenty thousand tons register. The vessel will be the largest in the world. Intended, in the first place, for freight traffic, this monster will be provided with elegant cabins for two hundered first-class passengers and steerage accommodation for fifteen hundred. The reason that the order is going abroad is that the English firm asked a much lower price than the two largest German yards, and will have the ship ready in ten months; whilst the German builders declared they could not build it in less than nineteen months.

PALI HILL GYMKHANA SPORTS.

The first sporting meeting under the auspices of the Pali Hill Gymkhana was held on Saturday afternoon, when there was a large attendance. Each event was well contested, and a highly successful meeting was the result. The prizes were handsome, the Gymkhana funds having been freely dipped into, and the guests were liberally entertained by the committee. The results of the competitions are given below:—

Tent-Pegging (horses and ponies).—Points given for style and pace.

Mr A J Peile's b a p Cadet, Owner ... 1
Mr J Thom's b w m Florence, Owner ... 2
Mr E R Smetham's ch w m Dolly, Owner ... 3
Mr T L Robert's b w m Norah, Owner ... 0
Mr T W Birkett's ch a p Caramel, Owner ... 0
Mr L B Ker's b w m Nell, Owner ... 0
Major Mills' ... 0
Mr L S Hudson's bh w m The Belle. Owner ... 0
Mr W D Parr's b w g Castor, Owner ... 0

Jumping Competition.—Horses.—

Mr Gremse's bl w g Karias, Owner ... 1
Mr L B Ker's b w m Nell, Owner ... 2
Mr Robert's b w m Norah, Owner ... 0
Miss Brooks' b w m Sweetheart, Owner ... 0
Mr G H Brook's b w m Eve, Owner ... 0
Mr H Symon's bl w g Lapwing, Owner ... 0
Mr Couvela's ch w g Pegasus, Owner ... 0
Mr Smetham's ch w m Dolly, Owner ... 0
Mr J Thom's b w m Florence, Owner ... 0
Mrs FitzGibbon's b w g Senator, Owner ... 0
Mr L S Hudson's bl w m The Belle, Owner ... 0

Jumping Competition.—Ponies 14 hands and under.

Mr. Tod's b a p Owner ... 1
Mr H E Proctor's g a p Bedouin, Mr John ... 2
Mr R Wehrli's b a p Gungadeen, Owner ... 0
Mr A J Peile's b a p Cadet, Owner ... 0
Mr T W Birkett's ch a p Caramel, Owner ... 0
Mr W P Haydon's br c b p Surprise, Mr A L Barrett ... 0
Mr Barnes' ch a p Nameless, Miss J B Mills ... 0

Lloyd-Lindsay Competition.—Teams of four to ride over a jump to a point and dismount in alternate half-sections, each of which must break 2 bottles with stones, and team to return over same course. Team doing it in shortest time to win.

Mr Birkett's Team, Messrs Birkett and A J Peile, H E John and A N Other ... 1
Light Horse Team, Messrs Ostermeyer, Scholderer, Uehlinger and Corrodi ... 2
Pali Hill Gymkhana Team, Messrs G Brooks, J C Brooks, R Vehrli and E R Smetham ... 3
Bombay Gymkhana Team, Messrs L B Ker, A M Tod, F P Fisher and J Thom ... 0

Ladies' Trotting Race.—R. C.—Any competitor breaking shall at once turn her horse round before proceeding.

Mrs Gremse's g a h Hans, Owner ... 1
Mr Robert's b w m Norah, Mrs Shaw ... 2
Mr Howse's b a h Fidget, Miss Brooks ... 3
Mr N S Symons' b w g the Mallard, Miss Mills ... 0
Mrs Fitz Gibbon's b w g Senator, Owner ... 0

Bolster Fight on horseback.—This event had to be contested by teams of 4 in heats. The competitors in each team wear hats of different colors. The object of the contest is to knock off the hats of the opposing team with the bolsters supplied. No competitor shall go outside the area marked out by flags, or touch his hat with his hand or arm. Upon any competitor's hat being knocked off he shall at once retire from the fight.

Bombay Gymkhana Team, Messrs L B Ker, J Thom, E Rivers-Smith and W D Parr ... 1
Light Horse Team, Messrs Ostermeyer, Scholderer, Uehlinger and Corrodi ... 2
Pali Hill Gymkhana Team, Messrs G Brooks, J C Brooks, R Wehrli and E R Smetham ... 0
Mr Birkett's Team, Messrs Birkett, A J Peile, H E John and A N Other ... 0

Egg and Spoon Foot Race for Ladies.—Gentlemen's Nomination.—Post-entries received on the ground. Competitors to run from a mark to their nominators, who will hand them an egg and spoon with which they race back to the starting point. No competitor to touch the egg with her hand.

Miss J B Mills nominated by Mr Harvey, R N ... 1
Miss M Mills „ „ Lieut Barnard, R N ... 2
Miss Mills, „ „ „ Veitch, R N ... 3
Miss Brunton „ „ Mr Murray ... 0
Miss Thacker „ „ Mr Smetham ... 0
Miss M Thacker, „ Mr Thacker ... 0
Mrs Shaw „ „ Mr Shaw ... 0
Miss James „ „ Mr Couvella ... 0

Tug-of War.—Best two out of three pulls.—Pali Hill Gymkhana vs. The Fishermen of Danda.

The former won two successive pulls, but the Gymkhana handed over the prize of two rupees per man to the Fishermen.

The distribution of prizes by Mrs. Thacker followed, and the programme was closed by cheers for Mrs. Thacker, and for the honorary secretary, Mr. Smetham.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAHARAJAH OF PATIALA.

Their Highnesses the Maharajah and Maharani Florence of Patiala, arrived in Bombay, yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, by special train. Their Highnesses were accompanied by Dr. Owen, C.M.G., C.I.E., Wazir Gardit Singh, Dewan Jewan Singh, General Pretum Singh, Sirdar Sumshere Singh, Private Secretary, Colonel Harnam Singh, Colonel Hira Singh, Colonel Surap Singh, Lulloo Fattee Singh, Kunwar Hem Singh, Sirdar Geyan Singh and about 300 followers. Their Highnesses were met at Byculla Station by Veterinary Lieut.-Col. Anderson, whose guests they will be during their short stay in Bombay. The arrival, by express desire of their Highnesses, was strictly private. But yet a few leading Parsee ladies shewed their appreciation of her Highness the Maharani Florence's visit by presenting her with a bouquet and putting garlands round their necks. The Maharajah visits Bombay now for the second time, his object in doing so evidently being that her Highness should see it for the first time. The Patiala State, as is well known, ranks first for loyalty to the British Empire, for no other State helped the British so opportunely and materially during the Mutiny. The present Maharajah is well-known to be one of the most liberal-hearted of our Indian Chiefs. As a sportsman there are few to keep pace with him, and none who can beat him as an all round man, either at cricket, polo, tennis, boating, or shooting. As a soldier he won golden opinions at the Lahore Durbar Review when he handled his cavalry in the march past. The Maharani Florence, who has been married for three years to his Highness, is always ready to help anyone. The handsome donation she gave Lady Rattigan lately towards a laudable object in the Punjab, and the unassuming manner in which she presented it will be remembered by many in Lahore. During a stay of only a few days their Highnesses will "paint the town red"; and we have no doubt that when they leave us they will carry away pleasant reminiscences of their visit.

DRAFTS AND DATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Those that have to do with the payment of drafts from England through any of our local banks must have experienced sometimes difficulties and inconvenience on account of there being no dates of payment put down on the drafts along with the endorsement of receipts. I suppose dates of payment are not put down only because of the hitherto followed practice; but that practice now and again occasions inconvenience to merchants, and the thorough businesslike men who manage our local banks will kindly see that a document, which has upon it the date of drawing as well as the due date, has also the date of payment upon it in order to make it a complete document in itself. Will the Secretary of our Chamber of Commerce kindly take up the matter?—Yours, &c.,

SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE.

Bombay, Sept. 29.

A question of importance to Baden is the rendering of the Rhine navigable above Mannheim as far as Strasburg. At present, owing to numerous shifting sandbanks, it is greatly impeded, and subject to so many risks as to be hardly practicable except when the river is unusually high. The Governments of the riparian countries are examining the question. The alternative of a canal having been rejected as quite inadequate, it is, however, certain that the reformation of the river will be effected, and therewith great changes brought about on the Upper Rhine.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

No news has been received lately regarding the return march of the Pamir Commission. It is believed that they are making good progress, and should by this time have recrossed the Hindu Kush.

Sir George Robertson will hold a big durbar at Gilgit in November, when *khillats* will be distributed to the Hunza-Nagar and Ponyal Chiefs who rendered such loyal assistance when Chitral was besieged.

Major-General Stedman, on return from field service in Chitral, will resume his duties as quarter-master-General in India on October 7th. Colonel Elles, who has been officiating for General Stedman, will then proceed to Peshawar, where he will assume the command of the district on October 11th, on which day General Kinloch will leave Karachi for England.

Mr. John Eliot, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, has just returned to Lahore from Srinagar, where he went in connection with the Astor and Miuimarg observatories. He proceeds at once to the Persian Gulf, the observatories at Bagdad and Bushire, which are most important as regards winter-storms, not having been altogether satisfactorily worked. Mr. Eliot will return to Simla early in November, and afterwards make three months' tour; probably going as far as Penang and Singapore.

Captain Bryan, Hazara Mountain Battery, is permitted to proceed to England on leave by medical certificate, anticipating the sanction of the General Officer Commanding, Punjab. Majors Moody and Hind, East Kent Regiment, have obtained general leave for 60 days in India. Lieutenant Watson, 31st Punjab Infantry, proceeds to England on Medical certificate.

It will be remembered that the Government of Bengal has made several propositions for the transference of Krishnagar College to local management, provided a guaranteed increase of at least Rs. 4,000 a year was forthcoming locally in addition to the endowment of Rs. 40,000, producing Rs. 1,600 a year, which had been accepted by Sir Richard Temple for the maintenance of the B. A. classes. A local Committee has made great efforts to raise the necessary supplementary sum, but has been unable to obtain more than Rs. 2,200 in annual subscriptions (limited to three years) and a sum of Rs. 7,000 in donations. Sir Charles Elliott has under these circumstances given his consent to the retention of the College as a Government institution, on the understanding that the Government is at liberty to close it in the event of the subscriptions being stopped at any future time. His Honor has recorded his sense of the liberality of those gentlemen who have subscribed.

The breaches from Yerrapaliam to Bezwada on the East Coast Railway have been repaired and communication restored. Every endeavour is being made to run up to Ellore before the close of the current month, but the speed for some time will be restricted.

From the 14th to the 20th instant, 1 European 8 East Indians, 15 Native Christians, 363 Hindus and 44 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 431 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 381. The deaths are thus classified:—4 from measles, 172 from fevers, 68 from dysentery, 17 from diarrhœa, and 170 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 49·5 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 43·8 per 1,000 per annum.

Timor is a small island east of Java in the Sunda group of the East Indian Archipelago. The western part of it belongs to the Dutch, and the larger eastern portion to Portugal, with an area of over 6,000 square miles and a population of about 300,000, of Papuan and mixed Malay race. The climate is comparatively dry, and the country is mountainous. Portugal has never had much more than nominal dominion over the native chiefs.

With respect to the statement in the *Turkistan Gazette* that Mr. Macartney, while proceeding from Yarkand to join the Pamir Commission, was arrested by a Russian detachment near the Bayik Pass, the real facts are as follows: Mr. Macartney had obtained permission to proceed to the Commission camp, and the Russians were expecting him some distance north of Ak Tash. He, however, chose a more southerly route over the Bayik, and the Cossack detachment who had not been informed as to his movements, stopped him on the frontier. On news of this reaching the Russian Commissioner, he immediately sent orders for Mr. Macartney to be allowed to proceed, and apologised for the mistake made. Mr. Macartney accordingly joined General Gerard, and is now coming on to India with Colonel Holdich and party. The incident had no political importance.

The Brahmaputra and Irrawaddy valeys have sometimes been described as the true home of cholera, and if true home means permanent residence, the epithet is not without warrant. The annual Sanitary Administration Report for Burma throws some light upon the subject. In 1894, in no month of the year was cholera absent from the Province, and it caused the death of over 7,403 persons. The highest mortality always corresponds with the full establishment of the rains, the minimum with the cold dry weather. Thus in July 1,450 people died; in January only 231. Looking back over the past decade we see how the death rate from the disease varies. In 1888 it reached the high figure of about 16,000; in 1890 it declined to little more than 1,000; in 1892 it rose to over 6,000. In the ten years nearly 53,000 people have died, or an annual average of 5,000. As to the propagation of the disease the most the local medical authorities can tell us is what we knew before—that it seems to spread along the lines of human communication.

The greatest possible sanitary precautions were taken at all the camping grounds during the Chitral Expedition, with a view to preventing epidemic disease appearing among the troops and followers. The water-supply, in particular, was carefully looked after, tanks and even filtering-beds being provided in some instances. That in spite of this enteric fever should have broken out among some of the British regiments only goes to show how liable our soldiers are to this disease. In the case of one battalion the water seemed beyond suspicion, and yet the men went down by tens. Not so far away was another regiment which was singularly free from the disease. All that medical science could suggest was done to discover why enteric should thus be so partial, but the reason we believe was never made apparent. The Commander-in-Chief during his recent tour wisely ordered that specimens of the water used at various camps should be sent for analytical and bacteriological examination, and in this way what is practically now a mystery may be solved. If enteric is to be counted upon as one of the scourges of our British troops on service as well as in cantonments, it will be a serious matter.

The sanitation of Bangalore has been the suject of local controversy for years back, but the Government of India, prompted by Mr. Lee-Warner, the late Resident, acting on the advice of the Residency Surgeon, have now taken the matter into their own hands. By way of combatting the recent outbreak of cholera a medical expert has been placed on special duty to enforce sanitary measures, and to draw up proposals for a reconstruction of the Municipal Sanitary Department should that be found hesirable—as no doubt it will.

It is officially announced that the British portion of the Pamir Commission, under Colonel Holdich, crossed the Darkot Pass on the 21st instant all well. They had a difficult march owing to the deep snow in the pass, which had been closed for some days previously. Colonel Holdich and party expected to reach Gilgit on the 19th instant.

Sir George Robertson has left Simla for Gilgit: Lady Robertson accompanying him. There will be two ladies in Gilgit during the ensuing cold weather, as Captain Barton of the Guides will take his wife to that distant cantonment.

Almora and Garwhal districts have very smart Magistrates. It seems that 97 per cent. of the witnesses examined in their Courts are discharged upon the first day of their attendance. Even this record is beaten however, by a Magistrate in Muzaffarnagur, who examined 1,230 witnesses last year, and kept not one of them beyond a single day. Unfortunately the whole of the rturns to which these facts belong are strongly suspected of inaccuracy. This circumstance may tend to vitiate the high reputation which the Magistrates above mentioned have doubtless gained but on the other hand, it may help to explain how another Magistrate who managed to dispose of 64 per cent. of witnesses, on the first day so long as he was of the second class, only got rid of 34 per cent. when raised to first class rank, otherwise his tardiness in the higher office is not easy to account for.

Two very daring dacoities were committed on Tuseday in the 24 Pergunnahs. In one case a gang of twenty-five men broke at dead of night into the house of a zamindar of Shibbalai near Baraset and decamped with a considerable amount of jewellery belonging to several women who had assembled in the house to take part in the pooja festivities. The inmates and guests were assaulted and forced to part with all their valuables.—In the other case fifteen men entered the house of a merchant of Nowabgang near Barrackpore and having stolen much of value escaped. The police are investigating the cases.

The South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 31st August were, for passengers, etc, Rs. 93,299,4-3, and for goods, etc., Rs. 86,704-5-8, making altogether Rs. 1,80,003-9-11, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 172-12-0. During the corresponding week in 1894, the receipts were Rs. 1,44,872-11-6, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 139-0-6.

Sir E. Buck and Mr. Robertson are expected in Kulu shortly. The Forest Officer has gone to Dilash to meet them. Mr. Bird, Divisional Judge, is also expected immediately. He will try the Raison murder case which is still pending. The report that it had been heard already and the accused convicted and sentenced has been traced to the too previous chowkeydar of the Bajaura Kothi, who declares he was assured of its truth at the tehsil. A number of visitors from the Kangra Valley are expected at the Bijay Dursen *mela*. His Highness the Raja of Mundi, whose health has been but indifferent of late, is not coming this year.

An important Development of Burmo-Chinese communications is announced by the Foreign Office. The establishment of a railway between Burma and China is calculated to affect favourably the political relations between the Chinese and Indian Empires; but its inception must be hedged about with such safeguards as will greatly increase British influence in South-Western China.

News from Tonquin shows the total failure of the French expedition to secure the release of the Lyaudet family. The French attacked the dacoit position, which the defenders quickly evacuated, carrying their captives with them. The French soldiers are suffering severely from sickness, while their losses in action number over one hundred killed and wounded. The whole affair has been a fiasco, and local opinion strongly condemns the action of the French Governor-General.

Major Ventris, Essex Regiment, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay Command.

Lieutenant-General Sir William Elles, accompanied by Colonel Henry, left Simla for Naini Tal on Thursday.

Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Low, after rejoining the command of the Oudh District, proceeds on a month's leave to Simla.

Another scheme has been put forward in connection with the construction of the railway line and joint junction-station at the Madras Harbour for the Madras and South Indian Railways, in which scheme the East Coast Railway and the Electric Tramways will also participate. It is that the Harbour Trust Board should lay the required line and construct the joint-station at the Beach, the respective Railways using the arrangement paying toll and rent.

The Secretary of State has approved of the orders issued by the Government of India in regard to the continuance of the local allowance admissible to Captains, Subalterns, Surgeon-Captains and Surgeon-Lieutenants on duty in the Naga, North Lushai, and Chin Hills and Manipur, for a period not exceeding three months, while they are attending a course of military instruction in or out of those localities.

Though it wants but a few weeks to the Army Cup race at Lucknow, and there are over sixty ponies entered, some with good records and many with no revealed form, it is remarkable that there is so far really no market in this important event. The Indian bookmaker as a rule dislikes a forward book—one notable exception there was, but he has quitted the betting ring—and no business seems likely to be done until the Lucknow Autumn Meeting opens. By the way, writes a contemporary, our knights of the flowing hatband temper enterprise with prudence. At a small up-country meeting recently one firm declined to continue betting on the second day,—*not* because nobody would take their odds, but because they had lost money the first day.

It has been stated that in one of her American tours Madame Adelina Patti once wore on the stage a dress adorned with jewels worth £200,000. That Madame Patti wore a robe decked with gems of the value mentioned is quite true, but the occasion was not in America but in London, when she appeared as La Traviata at Covent Garden Theatre on June 11th this year. Her corsage was studded with brilliants and other jewels representing the sum mentioned, and the arranging and setting of them in the dress by jewellers cost the sum of £800. This was in all probability, the most costly robe Covent Garden stage has ever seen. It may be mentioned that the great songstress is the possessor of jewels which are valued at £400,000, and that her earnings on the opera stage have amounted to at least £1,000,000

About forty of the German American veterans who recently arrived in Germany accompanied by seventy ladies, arrived at Friedrichsruh from Hamburg at eleven o'clock on August 30th and assembled in front of Prince Bismarck's chateau. Herr Lange, the Chief Forester, subsequently appeared at the gate and invited four of those present to enter. Prince Bismarck, walking with a firm step, went to meet the gentlemen, and welcomed them most cordially, saying that he was unable to express the joy he felt that they had come from so great a distance to see him.

According to some statistics published in the *Lancet* the number of cremations carried out at the Pere Lachaise Cemetery in Paris from August, 1889, to the end of April, 1895, was as follows: 1889, 49; 1890, 121; 1891, 134; 1892, 159; 1893, 189; 1894, 216; and 1895 (four months) 75. The furnace would consequently often be idle were it not for the remains from the hospitals which amount to from 2,000 to 2,500 bodies per annum.

The presence of General Dragomiroff, the Chief of the Russin Staff, the Military Leader of Red Panslavism, at the head quarters of General Sanssier at the French Autumn Manœuvres is characterised by the *Kolinische Zeitung* as an event of distinct political importance, whose possible consequnces may prove of greater importance still owing to General Dragomiroff's peculiar character. A St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Kolinische* has reminded its readears of the fact that General Baron Seddeler, who, in violation of Russian usage, was, without any misconduct on his part, suddenly deprived of his post the other day, as Commander of the Dorpat Army Corps, appointed a member of the harmless Russian War Counciel, is one of the few Russian Generals of high rank who made no secret of their German sympathies, and who continued to wear the Iron Cross conferred on him by the late Emperor William in the French War, in times when friendliness to Germany was highly unpopular in Russia.

THE DUSSERA AT PALITANA.

A native correspondent wires:—"The Dussera procession in Palitana (the day of Aaso Sudi Tenth) is held in great veneration among the Hindus especially among the Rajputs, when the ruling chiefs proceed with a procession for worshipping Sami, a tree called Khejadi. In accordance with the above custom H. H. Mansinhji, the Thakor Saheb Bahadur of Palitana, passed to-day for worshipping the Sami with a great procession as 'hereinafter' mentioned. This procession had in its first place Danko Nisan with brocade flags and elephants with howdas made of gold and silver, which were followed by the police, infantry and camel sowars. A native band followed by Rasala sowars in fine uniform dress with its Danka and Nisan was proceeding promptly. After this were coming Arabs, sirbandi and guns. The place after this was occupied by Bhayats, respectable Patialas, village sowars and others, come from villages here. Further to be seen were golden palanquins carried by men called bhoyees. The State brass band exceedingly pompous was playing some select pieces here. Five horses decorated in gold and silver called kottal horses, sowars of bodyguards with unsheathed swords and hazuris in fine brilliant and picturesque dresses were adding to the pomp of all the procession. In the centre a postillion with a chaise-and-four preceded the five chaise-and-four occupied by H. H. the Thakor Saheb Bahadur, Lakhdhirsinhji, heir-apparent to the throne of Morvi, the Princess Boshri Hariba Saheb and Kaka Shri Sardarshinhji. The third carriage was occupied by Chotalal Doorgaram in charge of Diwan Lallaji Haridas, Huzur Secretary, and a well-known merchant Shet Oosman Jamalibhoy. The following officers and gentlemen were in carriages. After this Messrs. Racoji Bamji, First Class Magistrate, Amarji Bholanath Diwani Niayadis, Appaji Govindram, Medical Officer, Sakoorbhoy Vallimurad, Vahivati, Daftari Oosman Dadan, Munshi, Haridas Bapuji, Revenue Commissioner, Jivabhoy Pitamber, Bhayati Adhikari, Anandroy Dwarkadas, Superintendent Educational Department, Amabhoy Noormand, Treasurer, Harilal Dhansukhram, Customs Officer, Muncherji Ratanji, merchant of Rajkot, Hookambhoy, Manibhoy Ramniklal Lallaji, Assistant Private Secretary, Khemchandbhoy, Postmaster, Gavrishankerbhoy, Signaller, Jayshankerbhoy Guriadhur, Vahivatdar, Allibhoy Mokhidka, Vahivatdar, Gokaljibhoy, Private Vahivatdar, Narandas Kalidas, B.A., LL.B., Sir Nityadhis Varjivandas Damodardas, L. M. and S. and others. The procession went to a certain distance beyond Nazar Bagh for performing these religious ceremonies. After these ceremonies were over a salute of nine guns was fired. After this the lamps being lighted the procession returned to the royal palace, where a kacheri was held in the durbar hall, which was dispersed after the distribution of pan-supari. This time, as usual, merchants had their shops whitewashed, coloured and lighted with various kinds of lamps in order to express their feeling of fidelity and loyalty towards H. H. the Thakor Saheb Bahadur. Crowds of people in their holiday attire had come from surrounding villages to witness this procession.

A STUDENT'S COMPLAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Last year in November a resolution has been passed by the Bombay University which states "When an applicant has attended a school or a public Institution within eight months of the date of application of the Matriculation and University School Final examinations, the form must be signed by the master of such school or institution." This means simply that students who are attending the school, and who have not been sent up from the school, can appear privately with the permission of the head of the school. It has come to be understood by the people that certain schools without understanding the drift of the resolution, are going to detain certain number of students. Those who are quite unfit to grapple the University question papers must at any cost be detained from the school. But students who have appeared for any of the examinations twice or thrice and who owing to reasons of their own were not able to pass the Preliminary must be sent up from the school or allowed to appear privately. The best instance of this happens in almost all the colleges every here and it must be cited here.

Suppose that a student after passing his Matriculation examination attends one of the colleges. He is sent up for the ensuing Previous examination, and unfortunately is plucked in the University examination. The next year he attends some other college, and suppose he is not sent up from the last college. He appears in the University examination as an ex-student from his former college with the permission of the Principal of the last college. None of the Principals take any objection to his being sent up. Why should such thing not happen in schools?

Examination after study is mere chance, because sometimes a student plucked in the Preliminary passes the examination and sometimes a clever student fails there. So the students must be allowed the chance of trying their luck at the University examination.—Yours &c.,

Nasik, Sept. 28. X. Y. Z.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir.—Your correspondent, "K," whose letter you publish this morning, can hardly be serious in his complaint of the arbitrariness of the chairman at last Monday's meeting of the Oriental Life Office. It was only after the patience of the members had been exhausted and after the obstructive tactics of the cranks had been made apparent that Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram showed his determination to have the business for which the meeting was called duly transacted. I do not see that it lies in the mouth of those who for more than an hour and-a-half monopolised the time and attention of the shareholders and policy-holders with a discussion that was obviously meant to fritter away time and cause annoyance to the management, now to complain that they were not permitted a hearing. In the opinion of many it is too much latitude they were allowed. The meetings of public companies are meant for the discharge of serious business: the occasion should not be seized for mere academic discussion on points such as the value of a legal opinion of the Acting Advocate-General, or the professional abilities of a Consulting Actuary. The great majority of the members at Monday's meeting were decidedly averse to having the proceedings turned into a farce by the tiring oratory of the tireless orators who led the handful of oppositionists, and the chairman, when he enforced the closure (not a bit too soon), but acted in accordance with the frequently expressed wishes of by far the greater number of shareholders and policy-holders who were present. If anybody has cause to complain it is those members who were anxious to support the directors. The dreadful flux of speech from which the leading dissentients suffered, prevented any sympathiser with the management from having the ghost of a chance of expressing his satisfaction with the manner in which the affairs of the company have been conducted. Perhaps your correspondent means only to be ironical.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 28. X.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

September 23.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

Africa.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Aden-Zanzibar interrupted.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted obeynd the Indian frontier.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted. Telegrams for Senegal and Canaries can be sent Via Lisbon St. Vincent pages 64 and 70 of the Indian Telegraph Guide.

Mails for Teneriffe leave Cadiz 3rd, 18th and 30th each month.

A Paris correspondent telegraphs: The "Gaulois," having repeated the charge against Count Nigra of having urged the Empress Eugenie to fly from Paris on the fourth of September, is thus corrected by the Count. "The part I played was simple. Knowing the Government of Napoleon III. was going to be everthrown, I went early on the 4th of September to the Tuileries to be at the orders of the Empress. Prince Metternich was already there for the same purpose. The Empress, after taking the opinions of four members of the Cabinet who had come from the Corps Legislatif and of the Prefect of Police, found herself obliged to leave the Tuileries. She did me the honour to accept my arm from the gallery of the Louvre to the Place du Louvre, where, with Madame Le Breton, she got into a cab. Up to the moment she left she was surrounded by her household. She ordered General Mellinet to withdraw the Palace guard, declaring that she would not have a drop of French blood shed to ensure her own safety. She showed in quitting her household and in crossing the square, which was crowded, a firmness and courage worthy of her race, and of her rank. She said nothing unless to express her sorrow that she was personally not of any use for the defence of Paris and the safety of France. I do not think it is yet time to give the history of that day such as events engraved it on my memory. These evnts are not yet far enough off. They would, if evoked, arouse too many painful recollections for the French people to judge them dispassionately."

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AFTER.

"Mais oui, c'est ici, la maisson a la derniere cartouche," said the driver, as, turning abruptly to the left out of the main road between Sedan and Bazeilles, he pointed with his whip to a long two-storeyed stone building.

"C'est ici," said a little bent old woman, with wrinkled face and snowy hair, who, standing on the threshold, bade us enter, and added "It's twenty-five years ago on the last day of this very month that the shots began whizzing around our unfortunate little dwelling."

Thus, says a correspondent of "The Westminster Gazette," I made acquaintance with Widow Bourgerie, the one survivor of the one surviving house in the once prosperous village of Bazeilles, which bore the brunt of the fight on August 31, and September 1, 1870, before the famous retreat which brought to a conclusion that terrible scene of carnage known as the battle of Sedan.

"And where were you all through those two awful days?" I queried.

"Down in the cellar with the children, but my husband; he fought to the last. The French soldiers were quartered in this village, when they were surrounded by the Bavarians. The whole village was set fire to in the course of the fight, and our house, which stood somewhat apart, was the only one left standing. They call it the battle of Sedan, but really the main struggle took place here, and began the day before, as the advancing Germans came upon the French Marine Infantry who had posted themselves in the houses and behind barricades in our village street."

"That I have read; it is generally admitted that Bazeilles was the most creditable feat of arms performed by the French on that dreadful day."

"Yes," went on Widow Bourgerie, "they were driven out by the fire, but made a determined stand here. My husband could have told you all about it, but he's gone. He did not die of his wounds, they weren't serious, it was rather a broken hearth for he never lifted up his head after the terrible scenes he witnessed. It was literally a hand-to-hand fight here, when the last shot was fired."

The widow's little house remains just as it was a quarter of a century ago, save that her parlour has been converted into a museum, where some 5,000 relics of the famous battle are stored. It looks like a miniature armoury, hung with bayonets and swords, sabres and pistols, helmets and bombs. Drums, medals, crosses, and flags, a stray cask here and there left by a flying "vivandiere," eagles and other insignia, knapsacks, broken lances, spent balls, the flag of an English ambulance wagon, epaulettes, &c., combine to make up an indiscriminate assortment of relics from the field. Three bedrooms upstairs are left untouched, with broken glass, walls and furniture riddled with bullets, large holes in the ceilings, and paper peeling from the walls.

Back, across the main road and down a lane to the right, the cemetery is reached, where foremost in the main path is a small monument the Germans have been allowed to raise to the 800 Bavarians who fell in and around Bazeilles. The custodian of the mortuary next opened the gate and conducted us down a corridor, on the right side of which, in a series of vaults, the bones of the French are ranged, while to the left their German foes lie in the same array. Never had Death looked so grim and ghastly as here. The bones of the eleven thousand virgins in St. Ursula's Church at Cologne have the sanctity of ages resting upon them. Their dust is mingled. But here, so far as dress or relic of any kind has rendered possible, German and Frenchman lie well apart, separated by a corridor and a couple of stout iron gates. Some of these skeletons are in full dress, their skulls still grinning defiance at the foe, of others but a leg and foot remain, while the majority in this sickening charnel-house present but a skull, with the rest of their remains scattered here and there—the gallant 800 (Bavarians) have a vault apart. It is most creditable to the French that every facility has been offered for the erection of German memorial stones; and the wreaths which line the entrance have come alike from Berlin and Paris from the Thuringian Vaterland, as well as from the broad plains of France.

It was pleasant to emerge once more into the sweeter air, and hear the old soldier turn the key in the lock and bid us mount to the grassy plateau which roofs the temple of the dead. From thence to the right may be seen the tree under which MacMahon received his wound on the morning of September 1, before the early mists had dispersed. It was from thence that Ducrot was summoned to take command, with the result, as all the world knows, that by eight a.m. the order for retreat on Mezieres was sounded, and then began that fatal stampede by which the French, ignorant of the local topography, found themselves in an "impasse," with the German hosts stationed on either side on the wooded heights of the Foret des Ardennes and the Bois du dos le Loup.

Sedan citadel is barely visible from here, but in the distance the pyramid is seen on the eminence near Frenois where King William took his stand. With him were Bismarck, Von Moltke, Roon, Podbielski, and a stranger, "a short, thickset, soldierly-looking man in the undress uniform of a United States Lieutenant-General. It was the late General Sheridan. On another hill a little further west was a second notable group, the Crown Prince, Blumenthal, and a dozen princes and aides-de-camp."

Early in the afternoon the vanquished Emperor had hoisted the whited flag, upon Sedan; an hour later MacMahon's Chief of the Staff, General Faure, had cut it down. It was, we are told, towards the King's Hill that General Reille turned when he rode out of the Tarcy Gate. Walking his horse up the steep, he dismounted, and, taking off his cap, presented a letter to his Majesty. King William, breaking the Imperial seal, read:—

> Monsieur Mon Frere,—Nayant pu mourir au milieu de mes troupes, il ne me reste qua remttre mon epee entre les mains de Votre Majeste.—Je suis, de Votre Majeste, le bon Frere.
>
> Sedan, le 1er September, 1870. NAPOLEON.

The new Bazeilles village looks peaceful to-day, twenty-five years after; a monument in the midst of the square alone notifies the many inhabitants and soldiers who perished there. In a quarter of an hour the dismantled fortifications of Sedan were reached. Within a few year not a trace of them will be found. Fine streets are taking the place of the ancient line of defence. A regiment is still stationed in the citadel; but the sound of the bugle to-day summons soldiers to the work of disintegration. What remains of the city wall resembles rather a quarry, where soldiers in undress are employed pick-axe in hand, children play, and goats browse on those ramparts not yet levelled with the dust. "We have been at work twelve years," said one of the men. "Sedan is now a free city, and we shall not stop until this huge and useless barricade disappears, that light and air may be let in upon the streets."

"No more fortifications here, I'm glad to say," said mine host at the cafe, as he puffed his long cigar and whiled away the August afternoon playing piquet with a customer over a glass of piquetle; "if there is to be fighting it won't be here anyway."

Passing from the last of the ramparts down by the Hotel de Ville, and crossing the square where the statue of Sedan's greatest citizen, Turenne, stands, the Meuse is reached. Its channel is no longer barricaded that its waters may overwhelm the foe, but it flows quietly onward in its strangely sinuous course, until in the heart of the Ardennes it flows past the grand old rock-hewn castle of the great Godfrey de Bouillon. On the opposite bank, in a modest hostery, the vanquished Napoleon took refuge the night after the battle, while up above in the fortress, which had stood the stress of twelve centuries and more, the wounded and dying were tended. And all that night, and many days and nights before, the chaussée between the desolated French villages and this peaceful Belgian townlet resounded with the tread of flying feet and the cries of little children clamouring for bread.—"West Minster Gazette."

A correspondent at Rome writes:—"It is always a mistake to go to large towns during the summer months; but though 'Paris *nest pas* Paris' Vienna is *ausgestorben* and London deserted in August, all these places are as lively as ant-heaps compared to Rome, for Rome is really empty. It is a case of 'Rome, the widow of Cæsar' and the desolation is great. Half the big hotels are shut, and the very cafes and restaurants have a lugubrious air with their empty chairs and tables and their very sparse sprinkling of sleepy waiters. For all the society you get on the public promenades, you might as well walk in the Sahara as on the Pincio, and if during the afternoon, you look down some of the streets of Rome, you do not require much imagination to fancy yourself, for absolute silence in the bower where the sleeping Beauty of the fairy tale reposed a hundred years.

A telegram has been been received by one of the Australian Agents-General stating that Mr. Sparks, a well-known resident in Adelaide, South Australia, waited for Mr. Kingston, the Premier of South Australia, in Victoria-square, Adelaide, and attempted to horsewhip him for a personal attack which the Premier made upon Mr. Sparks in a speech. It is stated that Mr. Kingston wrested the whip from Mr Sparks' hand and horewhipped him, afterwards refusing to prosecute the original aggressor for assault. Mr. Sparks is manager in Adelaide of the South Australian Company, and the original possessor of great tracts of valuable land, which gives him a position similar to that enjoyed by Mr. Astor in New York and the Duke of Bedford and the Duke of Westminster in London. Mr. Kingston, on the other hand, is in power through the Labour vote, and consequently the two men have come into sharp conflict.

THE RECENT ALPINE ACCIDENTS.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS GUIDE.

Mr. C. E. Mathews, a well-known ex-President of the Alpine Club, communicates to the "Times" the following particulars of the recent fatal accidents in the Chamonix district:—

THE ACCIDENT ON MONT BLANC.

On Friday, August 16, Dr. Robert Schnurdreher, and advocate of Prague, crossed the Col du Geant, with two guides of Courmayeur, Michel Savoix and Laurent Bron, arriving at Chamonix on the evening of that day. On Saturday, August 17, the party left the Hotel des Alpes for the ascent of Mont Blanc, the summit of which they probably reached the same evening, and returned as far as the Vallot hut, on the Rochers des Bosses, where they passed the night, and early on Sunday, the 18th, they set out again for Chamonix.

On that day, Mr. Eccles, of the Alpine Club, in ascending Mont Blanc, noticed an ice-axe lying on the snow below the spot known as the "little plateau." Thinking that this axe belonged to one of the numerous porters then on the mountain, he picked it up and stuck it upright in the snow, and proceeded to the summit. On his return the following day he again passed this ice-axe, which had been untouched, a fact which had caused him some little surprise.

It was not until Sunday last, August 25, that inquiries were made from Courmayeur by telegraph with regard to the two guides, who had not been heard of for several days. Mr. Eccles at once placed his guide Michel Payot at the disposal of the authorities, and he and two others started for the spot where the ice-axe was found, and far below which was a large crevasse. Payot found the bodies of the three men in this crevasse at a depth of 80ft, and signalled to Chamonix for further assistance. Fourteen more guides went up yesterday, and the bodies were brought down to Chamonix last night. A recent snowstorm had obliterated the traces which might have thrown some light upon the cause of the accident, but there is little doubt that the party were glissading downwards and all fell into the crevasse together, the axe of one of them having been jerked out of his hand.

It is certain that two of the party were killed outright by the fall into the crevasse, but there is reason to fear that the third survived the fall for some time. The unfortunate men were entombed from Sunday, the 18th, to Monday, the 26th. The accident was incomprehensible. It occurred on the ordinary line of route. The place was perfectly well known, and is of no particular steepness; but of course the exact cause of the disaster can never be ascertained.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE AIGUILLE DU GEANT.

The second accident has resulted in the death of Emile Rey, the most celebrated and the most accomplished of the modern Alpine guides.

On August 23 Mr. A. C. Roberts, of Preston, engaged Rey as guide, and the two climbed on that day the well-known Aiguille called "the little Dru," and afterwards slept at the Couvercle. On the morning of August 24 they started from their gite at 4.40, and climbed the great rock flake known as the Aiguille du Geant, reaching the summit at 2 p.m. They commenced the descent at 3.20, amidst indications of an early storm. At 4.30 they got off the difficult rocks of the Aiguille, and arrived at the head of a steep gully involving a descent of about 600 feet. As the rocks were no longer difficult, rightly or wrongly they unroped. Rey was leading. Mr. Roberts was standing at the top of a small chimney down which Rey had climbed. Rey jumped or allowed himself to drop into a small plateau of rock, covered with pebbles and sloping slightly downwards. His foothold failed, and he fell with three bounds on to the glacier below, not by the ordinary route, but on the other side of the rocky spur by which the descent is made. Mr. Roberts attempted to reach the ill-fated guide, at first by the rocks and afterwards by the snow below them, but dense snow clouds rolled up, and the attempt proved hopeless. He shouted repeatedly, but there was no answer, and with great difficulty and in a raging storm he reached the refuge on the Col du Geant alone. In the hut Mr. Roberts found a party of six Swiss travellers, with six guides, who had, with considerable difficulty made their way to the summit through the storm. The next morning he begged the assistance of some of these guides, but this assistance was refused. News of the disaster was, however, carried by them to Courmayeur, and a party of guides ascended and recovered the body at 7 a.m. yesterday.

So perished the gifted and gallant Emile Rey, whose name was a synonym for prudence, courage, and mountaineering knowledge. No possible blame attaches to Mr. Roberts, for whom the deepest sympathy is felt. But that the finest specimen of the modern Alpine guide should lose his foothold and his life on comparatively easy rocks in an inexplicable disaster. There will be mourning in England as well as in Courmayeur. Rey was known and loved by the best mountaineers of his time, and his place can never adequately be filled.

A GUIDE'S FUNERAL AT CHAMONIX.

An occasional correspondent of the "Daily News" sends from Chamonix the followings account of the funeral of the guides who lost their lives in the former of the two accidents described above:—

Upon being brought down they were laid with their clothes and even their heavy boots still on, side byside on mattresses in the school-room at the north side of the Roman Catholic Church. They were fine looking fellows, but the faces of all three were terribly scarred, and it is some comfort to believe that death must have been instantaneous. The senior guide was a veteran, and an intelligent and good-looking man. He was a widower, but leaves two lads of fifteen and twelve years of age to mourn his loss, while his campanion, a young man, leaves a bride of a few months to bewail him. They both belonged to Courmayeur, on the Italian side of Mont Blanc. This morning these two were buried here. The disposal of their employer's remains has not yet been determined. The funeral was one of the most manly, tender functions at which I was ever present. I remember nothing quite like it in pathos except miners' funerals in Cornwall. Some scores of guides and porters (that is, assistant guides) gathered at the school-room. They were dressed in their best—brown, grey, and nondescript, but no black—and wore their usual felt hats. The two bodies, coffined in simple black "shells," were laid on biers, and over them were spread palls, on one of which I caught the words:—

To-day is mine,
To-morrow Thine,
Have pity on me.

There were wreaths from the Italian Alpine Club and from the guides and porters of Chamonix, and there also rested upon the coffin new climbing ropes and axed alpenstocks. The only mourning was white and black crape bows, which were attached to the right arm. The only mourners present, apart from the crowd, who were sympathetically mourners, were an uncle of the deceased young porter and some other guides, who had undertaken the fourteen hours' arduous climb over the Col du Geant to attend. Three priests headed the procession. The service at the church was very impressive. The procession, being again headed by the clergy, then proceeded to the adjoining burial ground, where Guide and Porter were laid side by side in one grave. A French guide stood at the churchyard gate making a collection for the young widow and the orphans over the Col du Geant in Italy.

THE "NEW WOMAN:" "A NEBULOUS HYPOTHESIS."

Where is the New Woman? What is she? Who is she? Does she really exist? Where does she come from? Has she come? Is she ever coming? These and a few other questions about the much advertised New Woman were discussed by Mrs. Bear-Crawford the other day in the Rechabite Hall, Prahran, before a number of female enthusiasts in the woman movement. Mrs. Crawford set herself the task of defining the new woman, and her definition had the merit at least of originality. According to this lady, the New Woman is by no means the monster created by the newspapers. She is not the semi-man, the loud-voiced woman apeing masculinity; she is not the woman who dons rational dress and bestrides the pneumatic tired bicycle; she is not the female suffragist, because women have been working for the suffrage for 50 years. She is not the person of Mr. Grant Allens's imagination, who goeth about seeking to subvert morality; and she is not the unwomanly woman. Who then is she? Mrs. Crawford says she hasn't arrived yet. In Mr. Gladstone's phrase she is "a nebulous hypothesis." But she is coming, and when she does come she will be, according to this lady, the incarnation of the best qualities of the old woman *plus* one important factor—freedom. She will possess all the qualities most admired in woman—purity, unselfishness, love, endurance and courage—but she will be free. And when she gets freedom she will be really womanly. She will be finer physically than any of the modern women, because she will be untrammelled by all the present hindrances to her growth—Mrs. Crawford omitted to specify what they were—and will have the same chances of development as her brother now gets. She will be greater morally because she will not be hindered by public opinion as is the case now. It is this public opinion which prevents her from being her true self, Mrs. Crawford says.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 13, arringdon Road, London, England.

SOME OLD LOVE STORIES.*

Of these five sketches that of "Carlyle and His Wife" is the one on which perhaps the author has lingered most tenderly—though, "Fersen and Marie Antoinette," or the touching description of Abraham Lincoln's loneliness, runs it hard. These stories are all alike in one particular: their deep sadness, their culminating tragedy. The theory, often promulgated, that unhappy lives are more deeply interesting than happy ones, is here again strongly emphasised. If Carlyle had led a peaceful, contented, purely "bread-winning" existence, if spring-cleanings and house paintings had sufficiently fed his wife's soul cravings—what chord would their lives have struck in our hearts? If Marie Antoinette had not expiated the schoolgirl follies of her youth on the scaffold, would she have been even a picturesque figure in history? Abraham Lincoln's very awkwardness and provincialism became hallowed by his domestic shrew of a wife, no less than by his assassination. We forget Mirabeau's many vices in remembering his woes. The troubles of these historic lovers, the writer suggests, are often due, in part, to heredity. Mr. O'Connor is in this respect a follower of Zola and of Ibsen. Thus Abraham Lincoln owed his gloomy temperament not so much to his shrewish wife, as to his mother, Nancy Hanks, who was an illegitimate child in a family of "thriftless nomadic waifts":—

> The certainty of his (Lincoln's) ending in assassination rarely, if ever, left him. This apprehension of evil was part of a nature essentially morbid and melancholy, as Lincoln's was. It was part of his heritage from Nancy Hanks.

The study of the careers of Mirabeau and his intrepid old grand father is "more like one of Zola's dreadful pictures of the iron and relentless law of heredity than a story of real life"; while of the paralysed and imbecile old age of the stern, austere old grandmother Mr. O'Connor says:—

> I dare say some of my readers will remember that terrible picture in one of Zola's latest books, in which he described the awful Aunt Dide—ancestress of all the Rougon-Macquarts—as she lay in her armchair, paralysed, dumb, imbecile, upwaads of a hundred years of age—her wild and stormy youth ending in this night of mind and crumbling body; and all the strange and fearsome children of her body carrying with them from her some trail of the nervous disease which she embodied. Is there not something very like this in the picture of this terrible grandmother in her old age of darkened reason and escaped passion? And in the vagaries and vices of her grandson—with his giant frame exhausted at forty-two—is there not something to bring before the mind the figures in Zola's ghastly portrait gallery, and to confirm their almost monotonous moral?

And here is the Zola moral applied again—this time to Mrs. Carlyle:—

> In her (Mrs. Carlyle's) being mingled blood so antagonistic as that of John Knox and of gipsies. How far these hereditary influences survived in her generation it is hard to say; but we may trace in such a descent the complexity of her own character—its waywardness, its gaiety, its sternness of creed, and its hardness of heart.

Mr. O'Connor always takes one side strongly in these unhappy love stories. Sometimes it is the man's side, but more often the woman's. He is nothing if not a partisan. "Das ewig Weibliche" continually appeals to him. He takes the part of poor, deserted, half-wild Sophie de Monnier; of Marie Antoinette, who was so "human" through all her youthful folly; of Mrs. Carlyle most of all, the key to whose unhappy married life he continually suggests. He dwells on her warm, ardent temperament; she was a "*femme passionee*," he says, "rather than a *femme sentimentale*—in direct contrast to Carlyle himself, who was "sentimental and not passionate." Mrs. Carlyle's letter of "congratulation" to a young girl about to be married is given *in extenso*. This letter reminds us irresistibly of a remark we once heard on a Greenwich steamer—from a young factory girl, a cheap-tripper. Someone had asked her merrily if she were going to get married. "Going to get married!" she scornfully replied; "No; I'd rather get buried." The gist of Mrs. Carlyle's letter was materially much the same as this, though worded in slightly different language.

Mr. O'Connor gives the following reasons for the marriage of the Carlyles, who, he says, in the very beginning of things, were not in love with each other:—

> In this courtship there entered a factor which is accountable for the disastrous clinging to each other of so many men and women who were better apart. Long intimacy between a man and a woman produces a sense of personal proprietorship, and of necessary companionship. The world is wide, and of scarcely two people can it be said with truth that they two, out of its teeming millions, are alone able to make each other happy. But there is always the fierce prompting of jealousy against the surrender of what one once has had; and the aching void and sense of desolation which the loss of a customary companionship produces in almost every one of us gives to parting an exaggerated horror. Add to this the latent desire to conquer in every male animal, and to hold in every female, and you can understand why these two clung to each other, and almost consciously—in terror, in desperation, but with the relentless grip of the drowning—went together down the stream to Niagara.

Here is another place in which the writer hits the true nail on the head:—

> Many good women have been shocked at the entry in Mrs. Carlyle's journal in which she draws the contrast between the early promise of her life as a spoilt and only child and her position at the moment recorded, in mending Mr. Carlyle's trousers while he is elsewhere. It is doubtless true that a real wife would fine any such lowly occupation a joy and satisfaction, but it should be a condition that the husband loved and was loved; that condition being absent in the case of Mr. Carlyle.

Then Mr. O'Connor, in a powerful passage, draws what he considers a parallel case to Mr. Carlyle's:—

> An American man once told me a story of his life which haunted me in a curious way for years afterwards. In the first year after his marriage, when he and his wife were both young, active, and happy, they were coming home in the early morning from a dance; in the exuberance of her strength and joy the woman scorned to walk along the road, and went through the green fields to their home, chattering, singing, dancing, as she passed. The fields were wet after the heavy rainfall; and at that moment she was sowing, in all her system, the seeds of a chronic rheumatism, which for ever after held her, tortured her, and in the end killed her. I reconstructed the whole scene on that bright summer morning hundreds of times, until it had almost come to be like a personal experience in my own life; it was the contrast between the joyous opening and the long hell which came after to the fair and bright young creature which had caught my imagination.

"The long hell which came after," is, but too applicable to all these true love stories.

* "Some Old Love Stories." By T. P. O'Conner. (Chapman and Hall. 189.)

THE ELIMINATION OF THE HORSE.

"The directors were closely watching," said the chairman of the General Omnibus Company the other day, "all developments of electric and oil motors as compared with horse power." Is this the first premonition of a coming revolution? The fact that the directors of this great and well-known concern should refer to the subject of means of traction other than by horse power as one within the range of practical consideration is assuredly a sign of the times. Is it the beginning of that elimination of the horse, so far as street traffic is concerned, which will modify in so many ways the appearance and conditions of town life? The signs of this revolution have already advanced. In France and in Germany, the horseless carriage is already becoming acclimatised. Competitions in Paris for the best and quickest vehicles of the kind have been reported only recently in all the papers. In the country districts of France doctors may now be seen "driving" their invisible petroleum "horses," and they are enabled thereby to cover at small cost long distances hitherto quite unattainable. The country doctor in his horseless carriage will soon be as familiar a sight in France as the rural postman on his bicycle. In Germany also—in Berlin, for instance, and in Leipzig—horseless carriages may even now be seen going merrily along the streets. It is, however, in America that the elimination of the horse will probably go furthest in the immediate future. Already there are cities where heavy horse traffic is forbidden in the streets, and men who see ahead are beginning to fix early dates for municipal ordinances prohibiting altogether the mauling of the streets, the strain to the nerves, and the wasteful using-up of horseflesh involved in carriages of any kind with horses.

The use of horse-power for street-traffic is at once expensive, inconvenient, unsanitary, and noisy. It both blocks up the streets and wears out the pavements. The town of the future will unquestionably be the cleaner, the quieter, and the less congested for the elimination of the horse.

Will the elimination of the horse in this matter lead to his extinction? It is certainly remarkable from how many different sides the horse is being threatened just now. The pleasure-horse may seem to be almost as much threatened by the bycicle as is the business-horse by the petroleum-motor; and the same season cuusly enough which has witnessed the establishment of a horseless Rotten Row in the bycyclist's park has seen the introduction of legislation in Parliament to facilitate the running of horseless Vehicles in town streets, and the promotion of light railways in agricultural districts.

Who will be the public spirited citizen to introduce for horseless carriage to Bombay? He will deserve well of the city and of the Sanitary Department.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates, A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.,

"WHEN FEVER BURNS AND AGUE FREEZES. do not delay a moment in using Squibb's Ague Specific, the King of Fever Remedies, Re. 1, of MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.—Get rid of Nervousness and Nervous Fears at the time of examination by judiciously using Squibb's Brace-up Cordial. It banishes Nervous Fears and strengthens Memory. Rs.2-4, of MADON SONS & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Easby Abbey, 1,900 tons, Captain J Cooper, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, in ballast.

THE P and O Co's extra steamer Java, 2,631 tons, Captain F N Tillard, sailed on Saturday for Hongkong, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Vadala, 2.164 tons, Captain P L Wadge, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a cargo of duty paid salt.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo and 70 deck passengers.

THE Florio-Rubattino, S N Co's s s Letimbro, 1,417 tons, Captain M D Marco, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Hongkong, (4th September) with a general cargo, Mr Austin de Mello and three children and four deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line's steamer Safari, 891 tons, Captain A Gauhe, sailed on Saturday for Lamoo, Mombassa and Zanzibar, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J D Rebeiro, Mr E M Pereira, Mr A E Mayat, Mr Mia Jan Esmal, Mr A R S Alli, Mr Juma Syed, Mr S ohnrudin and 207 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain E Whitehead, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Karachi (26th September) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Parfitt, Mr H Cook, Mr J Tickell, Mr H Pating Muir, Mr Steele, Captain J H Pelly R N, Mr S Creig, Mr and Mrs Rustomjee, Mrs Badshaw, Mr Pereira, Mr K Melanos, and two sisters, Mr Watkins, Mr Wallis, and 113 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
28	Letimbro (s)	Marco	Hongkong, Sept. 4.
	Kola (s)	Whitehead	Karachi, Sept. 26.
29	Gisela (s)	Mitis	Kobe, Aug. 28.
	Nowshera (s)	Forbes	Calcutta, Sept. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Amra (s)	Kilpatrick	Karachi, &c.
	Easby Abbey (s)	Cooper	Karachi.
	Thames (s)	Symons	Venice.
	Java (s)	Tillard	Hongkong.
	Safari (s)	Gauhe	Zanzibar, &c.
29	Vadala (s)	Wadge	Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Dumra, Captain Livingstone obtained her port clearance on Saturday, for Karachi.

The Steamer Kola, entered for loading on Saturday last for Karachi, &c.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Coromandel (s), 383, Wheeler
Eden Hall (s), 2273, Jones
Mikado (s), 2306, Pickering
Imperator (s), 2343, Nicolich
Java (s), 2632, Tillard
Rohilla (s), 2216, Henning
Akbar (s), 1440, Baldwin
Grosvenor (bq.), 517, Brebner
Mount Tabor (s), 1494, Chivers
Safari (s), 992, Gauhe
Kt Commander (s), 2731, Durant
Asphodel (s), 1730, Matthias
Easby Abbey (s), 1901, Cooper
Clan Alpine (s), 1348, Walker
Courtfield (s), 2105, Sheldrake
Clan Murray (s), 1373, Elliott
Red Cross (s), 1832, Corney

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS

R I M S Canning, Holland
R I M S Investigator, Oldham
R I M S Nancoury, Kendall
H M S Assaye, Cave
H M S Cossack, Fischer
H M Hulk Tenasserim, Goodridge

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
20	Dumra s	Livingstone	Bombay
21	Inchdune s	Purse	Aden
	Chanda s	Watkeys	Persian Gulf
23	Java s	Kendall	Bombay
	Satrunji s	Fakir Ahmed	Do.
25	Alecto s		Hull via Bombay
	Amra s		Bombay

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
19	Africa s	Segelken	Hamburg
	Lobelia s	Owen	Bombay
	Dwarka s	Tice	Do.
20	Ras Rowa s	Deason	Port Said for Orders
21	Dumra s	Livingstone	Bombay
	Chanda s	Watkeys	Do.
23	Satrunji s	Fakir Ahmed	Do.
24	Java s	Kendall	Persian Gulf
25	Inchdune s	Purse	Port Said for Orders
	Amra s		Bombay

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S S Orient, Valentine, Volkart Brothers, not known

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 17TH TO 23RD SEPTEMBER. 1895.)

EXPORTS.

La Seyne s (Bombay)—618 bales cotton unpressed, 906 cwts rapeseed, 2,068 cwts wheat.
Java s (Bombay)—62 cwts cotton unpressed, 1815 cwts wheat.
La Seyne s (Aden)—4,697 cwts jowari, 1,08[illegible] cwts rice, 36 cwts barley and 280 lbs tea.
Bahaduri s (Bombay)—77 bales cotton, 282 cwts cotton, unpressed, 1242 cwts rapeseed, &c, 2639 cwts wheat.
Ataka s (Hull)—1,06,080 cwts wheat, 670 corges hide.
Kola s (Bombay)—22 cwts cotton unpressed, 60 cwts wool unpressed, 870 cwts rapeseed &c, 7,032 cwts wheat, 371 corges skins.
Satrunjee s (Bombay)—22 cwts cotton unpressed, 987 cwts wheat, 1125 carges skins.

IMPORTS.

Rufford Hall s (Liverpool)—219 pieces prints (foreign).
Methley Hall s (Liverpool via Bombay)—150 pieces white goods (foreign) 403 pieces prints (foreign).
Johannisberger s—(Hamburg and Antwerp)—186 cwts iron bar &c.
Branksome Hall s (Liverpool) 250 pieces white goods (foreign) 216 pieces prints (foreign). 100 tons coal.
Dwarka s (Bombay)—113 pieces grey goods (Indian), 75 pieces prints (foreign).
Dumra s Bombay)—2187 pieces grey goods (foreign), 16,888 pieces grey goods (Indian) 3,126 pieces white goods (foreign), 1,929 pieces prints (foreign), 8,400 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 1,600 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 20 cwts yellow metal
Satrunjee s (Bombay)—400 pieces grey goods (foreign)
Bahaduri s (Bombay)—220 pieces grey goods (foreign) 1,005, pieces grey good (Indian), 860 pieces white goods (foreign), 332 pieces prints (foreign), 4 cwts iron, &c.
Mount Tabor s (New Castle via Freemantle)—2,382 tons coals.
Kola s (Bombay)—4,309 pieces grey goods (foreign), 31,681 pieces grey goods (Indian) 8 433 pieces white goods (foreign 5016 pieces prints (foreign), 9[illegible]4 pieces prints, (Indian), 14,700 lbs. grey yarns (Indian), 1,100 lbs. T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 94 cwts copper.
City of London (Liverpool via London)—110 pieces grey goods (foreign) 1,140 pieces white goods (foreign), 13,670 pieces prints (foreign), 3,000 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 2,500 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 508 cwts iron bar &c, 107 cwts steel, and 50 tons coals.
Orient s (Batoum)—6,56,000 gallons kerosine oil.
Africa s (Hamburg and Antworp via Bombay)—26 pieces whitegoods (foreign), 128 pieces prints (foreign), 279 cwts iron bar &c, 4,698 cwts steel.
Lobelia s (London)—294 pieces prints (foreign), 143 cwts steel.
Assyria s (Bombay)—570 pieces grey goods (Indian), 7,433 prices prints (foreign).
Satrunjee s (Bombay)—800 pieces grey goods, (foreign), 2,200 pieces grey goods (Indian), 4,456 pieces white goods (foreign), 3,[illegible]03 pieces prints (foreign), 1,200 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 3,800 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 4 cwts iron bar &c. 15 cwts copper. 70 cwts yellow metal.
Dwarka s (Bombay)—5,238 pieces grey goods (foreign), 48,008 pieces grey goods (Indian), 8715 pieces, white goods (foreign), 4,134 pieces prints (foreign). 4,382 pieces prints (Indian), 17,900 lbs. grey yarns (Indian), 5,3000 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 1,900 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian). 61 cwts copper 14 cwts yellow metal.
Amra (Bombay) s—3115 pieces grey goods (foreign), 7,730. pieces grey goods (Indian), 13,368 pieces white goods (foreign), 1,875 pieces prints, (foreign), 150 pieces prints (Indian), 14,900 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 400 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign).

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—10 bales wool, K Shuriff and Co; 36 bales wool, and 16 bales goat hairs, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR LONDON

Coromandel s—58 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co; 3 cases brassware, S J Tellery and Co; 40 bales hides, Edward Bates and Co; 6,007½ cwts linseed, The Bombay Co; 14 bales hides, H Jamall; 6 cases woollen carpets, Purshotumbhai and Dulpatbhai.

FOR HULL.

Mikado s—4,471 cwts myrabollams, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR GHENT.

Mikado s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Java s—6 cwts peacock feathers, Cursetjee M Bhesania and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Java s—15 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.

NON-POISONOUS.

Condy's Fluid

Destroys all Foul Smells.
Kills Disease Germs.
Purifies Air and Water
Cisterns, and Filters.
A Luxury in the Bath, etc.

Condy's Fluid

Sold everywhere.
With 32-page Book of Directions.

CAUTION! CAUTION!!

Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

The Genuine Bottle is like this ☞

Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

THE HANDFUL OF THINGS WE KNOW.

SEVERAL years ago an American humorist and poet published some verses called "Little Breeches." This was an odd name given to a very small boy who was caught out in a tremendous snowstorm, and finally found in some hay quite a distance from the house. However the boy got there bothered everybody to explain. It was certain he never could have walked. So his father said the angels must have done it; "they just stooped down and toted him to where it was safe and warm," he said. The poetry about it (supposed to have been written by the youngster's father) starts off in this way:—

> I don't go much on religion,
> I never ain't had no show;
> But I've a midd ing tight grip, sir
> On the handful of things I know.

That's it; *the handful of things we know.* There aren't many of 'm, but there are a few. And one of them is this: That for a hundred results there is only one cause. Nature develops and makes differences; never a new force.

Here, for example, is an incident which shows our meaning. About Christmas, 1889, Mr. E. B. Wright had an attack of influenza. Previous to this he had always been strong and hearty. Well, he got over the influenza; still it had given him (as he says) "a shake." After this he got along fairly well, until February of this year (1892) when the influenza attacked him again. This time the malady "meant business." Nearly every bone and muscle in his body ached like sore teeth. His skin was hot and dry, and to bed he was obliged to go. For sixteen days he was under a doctor. At the end of that time he found himself alive and that was about all you could say for him.

In his letter he goes on to tell what happened next. "I had a foul taste in the mouth," he says, "and my teeth and tongue were covered with a thick slimy phlegm. My wife says my tongue was like an oyster shell, and I'm sure it was rough as a nutmeg grater. What I ate, which wasn't much, gave me pain in the chest and sides. After a mouthful or two I felt full and blown out, and I used to swell to a great size. By-and-by a hacking cough set in and my breathing got short and quick. At night I lay for hours gasping for breath, and often coughed so I was afraid I should burst a blood vessel. I got weaker and weaker and *was like a broken-winded horse.* The doctor said it was asthma, but he wasn't able to relieve it. Although I live only two minutes' walk from the factory where I work, I had to stop and rest on my way many a time.

"Thus matters went with me until June, 1892. Then one day I took up the *Essex Newsman*, and read of a man living at Earsham, near Bungay, having been cured by Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. I got some of this medicine from the International Tea Company, Braintree. After a few doses my breathing grew easier, and by keeping on with the Syrup my food soon digested, the cough left me, and I gained strength. I am now as strong as ever, can eat anything, and walk for miles. I am a brushmaker, and work at the factory of Messrs. John West and Sons, High Street, Braintree, and have lived in this town over forty years. (Signed) E. B. Wright, Sandpit Road, Braintree, Essex, August 23rd, 1892."

Now let us see how this illustrates the proposition we started out with. For almost three years Mr. Wright was ill with what seemed like a series of different diseases. He had the influenza twice, the asthma once, and another disease which he gives no name to—even if he recognised it. Look for a moment at the variety and incongruity of the pains and troubles he mentions, and he doesn't describe them all, either. You would fancy he had half a dozen ailments at least. Yet he had *but one*—indigestion and dyspepsia—of which all his bodily disturbances (influenza included—a blood disease) were symptoms. All came out of the stomach, and when Seigel's Syrup set *that* right the others quietly departed.

What, then, is *one thing* of "the handful of things we know"? Answer: That nearly all sorts of diseases are really symptoms of indigestion and dyspepsia, and that Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup cures it.

Double that fact up in your fist and hold on to it tight.

AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral
HAS NO EQUAL
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Colds, Coughs,
Influenza, and
SORE THROAT.

COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

It will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE
World's Great Expositions.

Made by Dr. J.C.Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, 16 Green Street., Bombay
HOWE BALCH & Co., 15 Hare St., Calcutta.

BLAIR'S
GOUT
PILLS.
FOR
GOUT,
RHEUMATISM,
SCIATICA,
LUMBAGO,
NEURALGIA.

They claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic Medicines.

They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure without the slightest inconvenience, and it is *their peculiar property that the first dose* completely arrests the frequent tendency of *these diseases to attack some vital part*, and at the same time their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.

Manufactured in England by PROUT & Co., 229, Strand, London, and sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box, or obtainable through any Chemist or Store in India; or from the Agents, Bathgate & Co., Chemists, Calcutta.

SCIATIC, and RIDING, other BELTS,
All Kinds ELASTIC GOODS

WHITE'S
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PRICES:—
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The Most NOURISHING, PALATABLE, EASILY DIGESTED, and EASILY PREPARED INFANTS' FOOD.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD is a Milk-Wheat Food, absolutely free from Starch, which the Infant cannot digest, the Starch of the Wheat having been

converted by our process into easily digested nutriment—dextrine and maltose. The milk, again, used in the preparation of Carnrick's Soluble Food is partly pre-digested, with the result that it can be assimilated by the youngest Infant, and yet does not supersede the natural process of digestion.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD requires the *addition of water only*, to prepare it for use, as it contains all the elements necessary for the growth and sustenance of the child.

"Closely imitates in composition an average sample of human milk."—*British Medical Journal.*

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THE NEW DRUG FOR
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DYSENTERY

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"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING.".

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.
THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill,
BIRMINGHAM.

TO LADIES
all most beautiful women use
CREME SIMON
Madame Adelina PATTI says:
« Have found it very good indeed »

For all irritations of the skin it is unequalled.
Chaps, Redness, Sunburn, Roughness, etc. disappear as if by magic.

J. SIMON
13, R. Grange-Batelière, Paris
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Chimists, Druggists, Stores, Perfumers

NOT "MADE IN GERMANY"
ATKINSON'S
THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.
EAU DE COLOGNE.

More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much More Refreshing than the German kinds.

USE ATKINSON'S ONLY, AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Only genuine with Shield-shape Blue and Yellow Label and usual "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark. Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.
HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.

I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

Collects the 'FUR'
In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.
Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have, in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

	EACH.
Kettle Size	2/6
Small Boiler Size	5/-
Medium Boiler Size	7/6

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Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.
Purifies and Softens the Water. Sold all over the World.
Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar.
Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.
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"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
IN 1d. PACKETS AND 6d. 1s. 2s 6d. TINS EVERYWHERE.
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
IN PACKETS 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
ALSO
GENUINE EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
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ESTABLISHED 1781.

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"The WAVERLEY PEN is a Treasure."—*Standard.*

"The OWL PEN *par excellence* the Ladies' Pen."—*Court Journal.*

"The PICKWICK PEN embodies an improvement of great value."—*Engineer.*

Sold by all Stationers.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

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PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

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Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
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HUNTLY BLEND
MILD HB PURE
SCOTCH WHISKY
GOOD.

IN
BLACK
DUMP
BOTTLES.

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SCOTCH WHISKY
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CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.

These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.
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Sole Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

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OF INFANTS
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FOR
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MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

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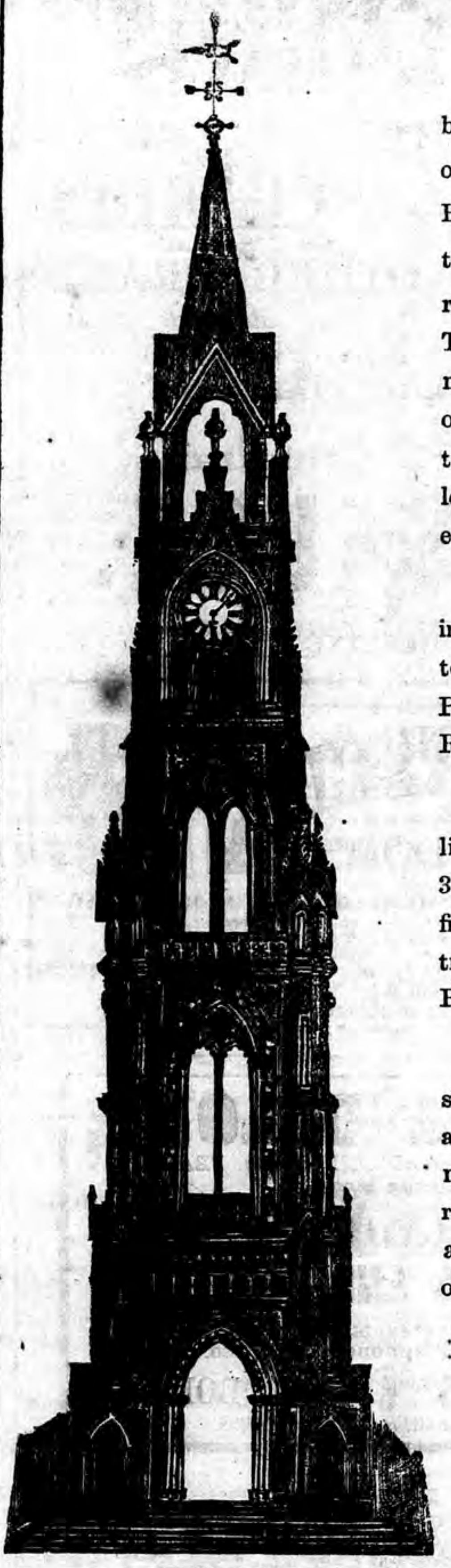
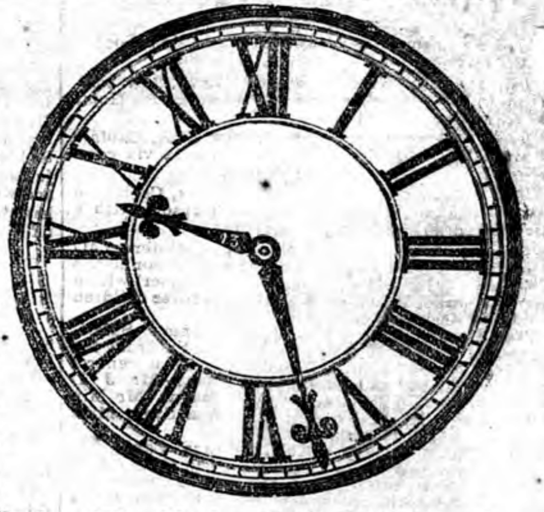


TOWER AND TURRET CLOCKS.



The Illustration illustrates the handsome CLOCK TOWER, erected by the joint subscriptions of the Hindus and Mahomedans of the district of Aligarh, and has been named after the local Collector, Mr. J. H. Harrison, I.C.S. The Tower is a lofty and extremely handsome building in the Gothic Style, built in the main of brick, but with facings of admirably carved stone. The Clock has four opal dials of 6 feet diameter each. There is a dead beat escapement, and all the wheels are of best gun metal. The four sets of gilt hands are balanced inside. The weight of the bells is 9 cwts. 3 qrs. 9 lbs., and the Clock chimes the quarters on two bells, and strikes the hours on a third bell. It is an eight-day Clock. The Clock, which is the gift of a local native magnate, was set up and supplied by ourselves. We have now on hand, for immediate supply, an exactly similar Clock. Every part of which has been manufactured in England. The price is Rs 5,500.

We manufacture Tower Clocks up to any size desired, with one, two or four dials from 3 feet to 20 feet in diameter, which can be illuminated, if required, and made to strike the hours, and chime the quarters on bells up to any weight and calibre. Prices ranging from Rs. 750 to Rs. 10,000.

We also make smaller, lighter, silent Clocks, with 3 feet dial, suitable for fixing over stables or entrance gateways from Rs. 450 to Rs. 750.

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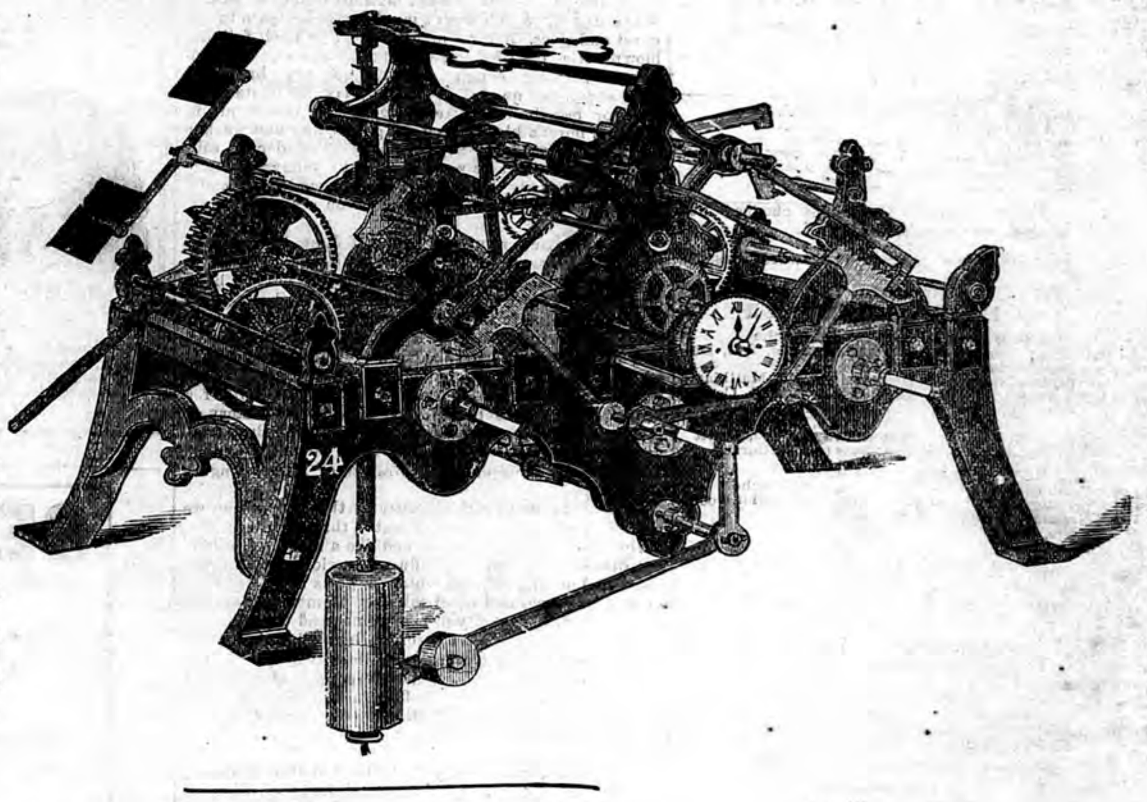

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BILLIARD LAMPS,
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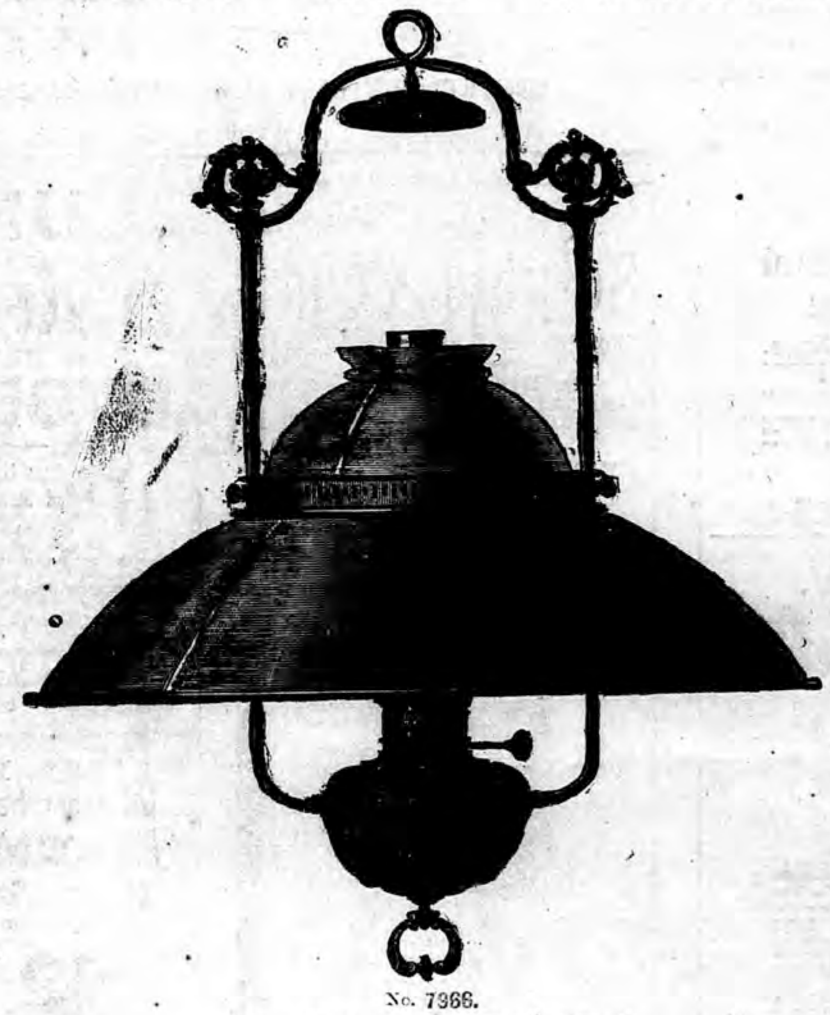

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COD LIVER OIL
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